

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## AMERICANS OPEN 'LABORATORY' OF AMITY IN MEXICO

Begin Study of Republic as Experiment in International Understanding

## CONTACT WITH PEOPLE IS FEATURE OF PLAN

History, Economics, Art and Politics Examined Under Mexican Teachers

By ROBERT S. ALLEN  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—For the fourth consecutive year one of the most unusual "experiments in international understanding" has gotten under way here.

Sponsored by the Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin America, a group of American citizens for the past three years have assembled here during the month of July for an intensive co-operative study of Mexican affairs and a close-up view of individuals and conditions.

This "laboratory of friendship" takes the form of a seminar under the general direction of Hubert C. Herling, originator of the project and executive director of the cultural relations committee.

This year the seminar numbers almost 100 men and women from all sections of the United States. Among them are educators, authors, writers, reporters, clerical workers, representing various creeds, and business men. The sessions will continue for three weeks, with lectures in the morning and evening and round-table discussions and inquiries during the afternoon.

### Visit Historic Places

In addition trips have been arranged for the party to Cuernavaca, Puebla, Cholula and San Juan Teotihuacan. All these places are steeped in Mexican history, and, in addition, will afford the visitors an opportunity of observing rural conditions in Mexico.

Participating in the seminar as lecturers and guides are a group of outstanding Mexican leaders, authorities and officials.

Among them are Moises Saenz, Undersecretary of the National Department of Education, whose work in bringing schooling to the Indian masses has been hailed as one of outstanding accomplishments of the "Revolution"; Daniel Cosio Villegas, authority on "The Mexican Revolution"; Prof. Rafael Ramirez and Prof. Antonio Caso, Legal leading educators; Miguel Mendez, historian; Dr. Jose Zoraya, geologist; Manuel Gomez Morin, president of the Banco de Mexico; Vincente Lombardo Toledano, one of the leaders of Crom, the Mexican Federation of Labor; Salvador Urbina, Justice of

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

## Hungarian Note Is Unsatisfactory to Czechoslovakia

Its Demands Over Frontier Incident Are Politely but Firmly Refused

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—The Hungarian Government's reply to the Czechoslovak note regarding the frontier incident at Hidas Nemethi is regarded as unsatisfactory here since it politely but firmly refuses this Government's demands for the release of the accused official, for apologies for the alleged infringement of the railway agreement between the two states and for guarantees in the future in such cases.

The Prague Press, the semi-official organ, declares that the Czechoslovak stand-point remains unaltered, for Hungary had an opportunity of securing satisfaction in this affair through the machinery of the railway agreement existing between both states, and since Hungary has broken the conditions of that agreement, Czechoslovakia cannot depart from the original conditions laid down in her note.

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## Premier Leads Denmark to Actual Disarmament



TH. STAUNING

## P. E. N. Clubs to Wield World Power for Peace and Friendship, British Author Says

By JOHN GALSWORTHY

Speech Delivered at the P. E. N. Club's Seventh Congress Banquet in Vienna recently

THIS fair and gracious city has given us a welcome that we shall long remember. Vienna, I think, is the school to which all must come who would learn the art of living. She is the mother of urbanity and the cradle of those good manners which come from good nature and a kindly heart. And, if I may venture to say so, this is a never-dying heritage, quite beyond price, outweighing wealth, ambition and the panoply of power. I bow to Vienna.

As for our fortunate selves, gathered for conference in this city so welcoming and so deeply civilized, we have, I hope, caught something of her spirit. Let me just say: We are approaching the day when the P. E. N. will be established in every country of the world, and I know not how I can speak words that will awaken more echo in your hearts than by stating quite simply my belief that we writers of the P. E. N. are destined to be a power for peace and friendship beyond expectation and even beyond hope. We have been a dream, we have come true. We grow, like a tree, in rain and in sunshine. The birds of the air perch on our branches, singing 42 different songs, without ever misunderstanding each other...

My friends of the P. E. N., let us go forward, confident that we are on the right path, needed by the times we live in, and in our quiet way, helpful to humanity.

## Arms Useless for Security, Is Danish View

### Sham Defense' of Small Nations Useless Sacrifice, Says Premier

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
COPENHAGEN—"Small states are in an entirely different position from the great ones," declared Th. Stauning, the new Prime Minister of Denmark, in a special statement for The Christian Science Monitor on the armaments question.

"We cannot," he said, "like the great Powers, create a warlike defense which under certain contingencies can be of real importance as a means of security."

"This is excluded both for physical and financial reasons, and we know that the attempt to protect one's self by the use of arms brings greater misfortune upon the small countries than they are exposed to when their armaments have been abandoned."

"If the small countries would follow these lines, moral principles would prohibit any assault on them and they would release and make available more funds for the service of civilization than otherwise would be possible."

"Considerations of this nature guide the present Danish Government, and I can add that it can be done with a light heart, as we know that the armament we have is useless as a means of security in case of war."

"In proportion to the armed great powers, Denmark has no armament fit for war, and what is expended on a sham defense simply means futile sacrifices for the Nation."

"We think that an honest way of acting, based on existing circumstances, is more desirable than an attempt to make one's self and others believe that we can maintain an armed security. And we hope that the peace movement is progressing in such a manner as to justify our views."

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"War is a possibility so long as armaments exist. But war is the enemy of civilization and therefore all civilized nations, to get rid of war, must free themselves from armaments."

"For the great states this goal can only be reached by agreement and by the security which mutual disarmament offers."

"We welcome, therefore, every movement which tends to the reduction of armaments and we apply our modest influence to the work of advancing disarmament internationally in the future in such cases."

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## LATIN AMERICA SAID TO LEAD IN ARBITRATION

Less Bound, Avers Professor McBride, by Tradition in Settling Disputes

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
LOS ANGELES.—"Latin America probably has done more than any other section of the world to settle its differences by arbitration and by following peaceful means of adjusting international difficulties." It was declared in an interview by Prof. George McCutchen McBride of the geography department of the University of California at Los Angeles. Dr. McBride, who will leave for South America in August to study some phases of the economic geography of Chile, with headquarters in Santiago, has been appointed as visiting Carnegie professor of international relations to leading universities of South America.

"We have a good deal in this country about the differences of South America, but the truth is that they have been actual leaders in applying the principles of arbitration in settling their difficulties," declared the professor. "South America has forged ahead of Europe in this respect probably because it is less bound by tradition or by traditional methods of settling disputes."

The Carnegie Endowment, Dr. McBride explained, has as part of its program the appointing of American educators as visiting professors in different parts of the world for the purpose, largely, of forming acquaintance among the educators of other countries.

Dr. McBride will remain in South America for a year, taking with him Mrs. McBride and their younger son, Merle, a high school boy who has not seen his native city of Santiago since he was a small child.

Dr. McBride will lecture at universities on subjects of human geography as it is related to international affairs. Some of the universities where he will give his series of talks are: Universidad de Chile, at Santiago; Universidad Mayor de San Marcos, Lima; Universidad Nacional, at Buenos Aires; Universidad de Montevideo, at Montevideo, and Universidad do Rio de Janeiro.

## LAW MERGING OREGON SCHOOL BOARDS VALID

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
CORVALLIS, Ore.—By unanimous ruling the Supreme Court of Oregon has declared constitutional a new law which provides for a single board of education to control the

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three state normal schools, the Oregon State Agricultural College and the University of Oregon. This eliminates the existing boards of regents for each institution.

Contention that the law, by giving the board control of educational funds for higher institutions of learning, was a new tax measure, was denied by the Supreme Court. The board was formed to handle funds voted previously by the Legislature, the court held.

## Plan Unionizing of Textile Mills

### Labor and Civic Organizations Discuss Program Affecting 300,000 Workers

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
RICHMOND, Ind.—Earlham College, a Quaker institution here, has turned to the field of international jurisprudence for its next president.

Dr. William Cullen Dennis of Washington, D. C., who has served his country as counselor and agent in a number of important arbitration cases, will assume the presidency in September. He is of Quaker ancestry, and by tradition and training cherishes the ideals of international amity, interracial friendship and unselfish service which have characterized the consciousness of his denomination since the days of George Fox.

His father, Dr. David Worth Dennis, was head of the biology department of Earlham for many years. Dr. Dennis was graduated from Earlham, and with advanced professional degrees from Harvard University was a member successively of the faculties in the law departments of the University of Illinois, Stanford University, Columbia University and George Washington University.

He was agent for the United States

in the arbitration of Venezuela before the International Tribunal at The Hague in 1910-1911; secretary to Chief Justice William Brewster in the Costa Rica-Panama arbitration, agent for the United States in the arbitration with Norway at The Hague in 1921-1922; he was counsel for the American Government on the British-American claims commission at London; general legal adviser to the American members on the plebiscitary and boundary commission having to do with the Tacna-Arica arbitration between Peru and Chile in 1926. From 1917 to 1919 Dr. Dennis was legal adviser to the Chinese Government in Peking.

Dr. Dennis will bring to the administration of the college an outlook that has not been restrained by purely academic considerations but has been shaped by personal contact with and participation in the practical affairs of life at home and abroad.

In connection with international affairs as assistant solicitor in the Department of State and as a representative of the Government have given him a vision possessed perhaps by few executive heads of educational institutions in the United States.

## Dry Pledge Urged for Taxi-Drivers

### Boston Women Want Total Abstinence Made License Condition

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
NEW YORK.—Total abstinence as a condition for receiving a taxi operator's license in Massachusetts is the proposal submitted to the Highway Safety Committee by a group of Boston women.

Citing the action of Toronto in requiring a signed pledge from taxi drivers not to drink, Mrs. J. L. Coolidge, chairman of the Law Enforcement Committee, recommended similar action in Massachusetts in the interest of public safety.

It is understood that companies operating taxis in Boston employ only drivers who are total abstainers. The proposal to make a state-wide rule would extend this practice into a requirement, binding on all taxi operators.

**Astronomers Plan Ahead for Eclipse**

### Get Ready for Observance of Total Solar Obscuration in California in 1930

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## COLLEGE CALLS NOTED ARBITER AMONG NATIONS

### Earlham Quaker Institution Elects Dr. William Cullen Dennis, President

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every sheriff in the Palmetto State by Gov. John G. Rich rd. Three associate justices of the State Supreme Court signed an order setting aside an injunction under which T. J. Mahon of Charleston and his agents have been operating slot machines since that court held them to be illegal.

**STIMSON DENIES TARIFF REPRISAL IS THREATENED**

(Continued from Page 1)

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**Franco-Polish Atlantic Fliers' Attempts End**

(Continued from Page 1)

from Texas, entering the publicity campaign that bobs up intermittently to overshadow the Senate Finance Committee's hearings on the House bill.

Mr. Goff chose the uproar caused by the recent publication of foreign press against a large group of the American tariff proposals as a target, Americanizing the threatened foreign warfare already had "disappeared in thin air."

Mr. Mansfield, in a statement issued through the Democratic National Committee, attacked the proposed 20 per cent tariff and shoe duty in its relation to the House rate of 10 per cent on hides, while he committee itself described the latter rate as "a mere subsistence."

Referring to comment on the foreign protests by Pat Harrison, (D.) Senator from Mississippi, Mr. Goff declared the Mississippians' fear that the protests will result in "foreign retaliation and a ruination of our foreign trade is without justification."

Mr. Mansfield declared the shoe trade had no foreign competition, that the only imports consisted of women's and children's shoes and these were of "minor concern."

President Hoover replied as follows:

"I wish to thank Your Majesty for your gracious telegram as well as for the cordial reception which the American aviators, Messrs. Williams and Yancey, received from the people of Italy."

**King to Receive Fliers**

OSTIA, Italy (AP)—Capt. Lewis A. Yancey and Roser Q. Williams, American transatlantic aviators, accompanied by Gen. Italo Balbo, Undersecretary for Aviation, and Lieutenant Dioribolani have left here for Pisa, from where they were to go to the Palace at San Rossore for luncheon with the King and Queen of Italy.

**PENNSYLVANIA COURTS CLARIFY ELECTION LAW**

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The people of this city will be asked to express themselves on the desirability of installing voting machines at the November 5 election instead of at the September primaries.

Three judges of the common pleas court No. 5 held that it was not the intent of the Legislature that the primaries should be put at the primaries, although there was some confusion of the two election days in the beginning of the law. All counties of Pennsylvania which have planned to submit the question at primary elections have decided to wait until the general election.

**LIBERTY NOW SHINES WITH BRIGHTER LIGHT**

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—The torch held high above New York harbor by the Statue of Liberty now shines with a special golden jubilee.

From Maj.-Gen. Hanson E. Ely, commanding the Second Corps area, under whose supervision Miss Liberty stands, authority was obtained to install a single incandescent lamp of 150 watts, half again as powerful as the former center light, and throwing a golden, rather than a white, light. Thirteen 750-watt lamps have replaced others of 500 watts.

**CLEAN BILL BELIEVED GIVEN POWER MERGER**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—Hamilton Ward, Attorney-General of New York, has completed his report to Governor Roosevelt on the recent merger of up-state power corporations sponsored by the J. P. Morgan group.

The Attorney-General says that although he has reached an opinion with respect to the merger, he prefers not to announce it until after the Governor has examined the summary of facts and conditions contained in the report.

**SMITHSONIAN MUSEUM ACQUIRES PHOTOGRAPHS**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The Columbia street-case, long in the courts, has resulted in the Supreme Court ordering the power company to resume operation of its trolley lines.

The judgment of the court, "is that the petition of the Attorney-General and the petition of the interveners be made, and the same is hereby granted and the writ of mandamus issued as prayed for."

Attorney-General Daniel petitioned the court for a mandamus to require the Broad River Power Company and the Columbia Railway, Gas & Electric Company to operate their cars.

The mandamus proceedings were instituted on July 19, 1927, by Attorney-General Daniel. The case was referred by the Supreme Court to L. D. Lide of Marion as referee. Mr. Lide took a large volume of testimony and decided the case in favor of the power company.

**LABOR TO HELP TEACH TENNESSEE WORKERS**

NEW YORK (AP)—Thomas F. McNamee, chairman of the executive board of the United Textile Workers of America in district court here transacted its business in 10 minutes without returning an indictment, some striking facts came out, one being that no indictment has been returned against an American citizen in Jeff Davis County in 30 years. Another was that no American person born in this county has ever been confined in the county's jail.

In connection

## U. S. SHOULD AID IN WORLD BANK, EDITOR ASSERTS

Georgia Institute Lecturer  
Urges Humanitarian View  
of Reparations

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**  
ATHENS, Ga.—Reparations must be viewed in a broad humanitarian way, with more emphasis upon delineated social and actual conditions in the affected countries than the terms of the Versailles treaty, M. Georges Lechartier told the Institute of Public Affairs and International Relations at the University of Georgia.

"What is right and what is wrong must be sought out with view to evolving the best possible solution to one of the thorniest problems that history has ever confronted," stated M. Lechartier, editor of *l'Esprit International*. "A settlement should be expedited if the United States should take a prominent part in administration of the future International Bank. M. Lechartier believes.

### Changes in Farming Cited

Industrialization of American agriculture, the need for a new constitution for Georgia, and the relations of Georgia's rural counties to the United States government also were discussed.

American agriculture is rapidly going on to an industrial basis and is undergoing a revolution as important in its way as the industrial revolution, Dr. Henry G. Knight, chief of the bureau of chemistry and soils, United States Department of Agriculture, said in his address. The Agricultural Marketing Act of Congress and the creation of the Federal Farm Board constitute the first attempt on a national scale to do for the farmer what leaders in other industries have accomplished by large scale organizations, Dr. Knight said.

### Use of By-Products Favored

Much promise for the farmers of the South, Dr. Knight continued, lies in the rapid industrialization of farming, with the increasing utilization of by-products and farm wastes. Cited conditions in Georgia have made a new constitution imperative, was the opinion of the round-table group discussing the need for a new State Constitution. Inadequate power was given to state officials, speakers said, and the change from agriculture to industry made necessary a new instrument.

## River Trade Pact Reached in Austria

**HAIL U. S. ENGINEERS  
AS BUSINESS ENVOYS**

Government and Shipping  
Company Complete Plans  
to Improve Service

**By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor**  
VIENNA—After long difficult negotiations provisional agreements have been reached between Austria and the Danube Shipping Company regarding trade on the Stretch River within this State's frontiers.

In exchange for State subvention, about \$360,000 annually, Austria will have a seat and vote in the company's directorate, and the company will bind itself to certain conditions, including restoration of pre-war passenger and goods services, re-opening of river stations closed on grounds that they are unprofitable, speeding up of goods services, maintenance of present export tariffs, and grant certain privileges to Austrian shippers regarding rates and service.

## Search for Liquor on Steamer Trips

**Drastic Order Follows Drunken  
Scenes on Lake Erie  
Excursion Boat**

TOLEDO, O. (AP)—Anticipating that prohibition agents might attempt to padlock the steamer Greyhound, a large Lake Erie excursion steamer, which had been carrying 1,000 passengers, officials of the Red Star Navigation Company announced that hereafter all passengers for "moonlight excursions" must submit to a search for liquor before they board the vessel.

Recently the Greyhound and other passenger boats were denied permission to enter the Windsor (Ont.) harbor after alleged drunken orgies.

The drastic order of the navigation company was preceded by a police raid in which eight persons, including three women, were found on the ship with large quantities of liquor in their possession.

### FALL OF THE BASTILLE QUIETLY OBSERVED

PARIS (AP)—Warm weather and the fact that most Paris folk were away in the country prevented any very formal celebrations of July 14, the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille, a national holiday.

There was the usual street dancing, but the formal military reviews were abandoned and there were only a few ceremonies. The automobile, with its easy access to the beaches and woods, gradually seems to be away with the old-time enthusiastic celebrations of this holiday and for the last few years the occasion has been more and more quiet.

### THEATER CHAIN DEAL REPORTED IN WEST

MINNEAPOLIS (AP)—The Tribune states that the sale of the Northwest chain of theaters operated by the Finkenstein & Reuben interests to the Public Theaters, Inc., is reported to have been completed at a price of \$10,000,000.

**NEW YORKER GIVES  
PARK TO ENGLISH TOWN**

**By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor**  
LONDON—Alfreton, in Derbyshire, was the scene of a pleasant cere-

mony over the week-end, when the new £50,000 public recreation park, the gift of Robert Watchorn of New York, was transferred to the custody of the local Primitive Methodist Church. Prof. Hugh Black of the Union Theological Seminary, New York, preaching the dedication sermon.

The park is in memory of Mr. Watchorn's mother. The cottage where Mr. Watchorn was born was on the site now occupied by the church. The gift recalls that he began life as a miner in Alfreton, moving to the United States in 1880.

## Loans to Europe Viewed Favorably by Industrialists

**Board Studying Trade Position  
of U. S. Finds No Cause  
for Apprehension**

**Special to The Christian Science Monitor**  
NEW YORK—The United States is spending practically as much money in Europe as it receives from Europe, according to a survey of the international financial position of the United States, just made public by the National Industrial Conference Board.

The board declares that no apprehension need be felt in regard to possible economic consequences resulting from the extensive loans made by investors in the United States to foreign enterprises. It denies that the United States has constantly been draining its capital supply in order to extend credit to foreigners during the post-war period, and that American foreign trade has been unduly stimulated through foreign loans. The excess of merchandise exports over imports, which has characterized the foreign trade of the United States recently, represents merely normal "quid pro quo business," the board declares.

The excess of American merchandise exports, on the other hand, the board reports, has been largely offset by American tourists' expenditures abroad, payments for shipping and other foreign services and immigrant remittances.

International payments of the United States during 1928, the board declares, illustrate how well-balanced the flow of funds has come to be. The United States, the report states, absorbed a net amount of \$1,027,000,000 of foreign securities during the year and received a net amount of \$1,066,900,000 in interest payments, dividends and capital repayment.

### HAIL U. S. ENGINEERS AS BUSINESS ENVOYS

**By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor**  
VIENNA—The conclusion in New York of an agreement between Austria and the American textile engineering firm of Lockwood Green, under which the latter agrees to send engineers to supervise the introduction of modern methods in Soviet textile factories, is interpreted here as a sign strengthening Soviet-American business relations. It is expected that this deal will involve increased Soviet purchases of textile machinery in America.

**QUEEN MARIE MEETS  
EX-CROWN PRINCE**

**By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor**  
BUCHAREST—Certain circles here attach much importance to the meeting at Klagenfurt, Austria, between Queen Marie and the former Crown Prince Carol. The former Prince George Shirky, is also to be present.

Feeling is expressed that the meeting may be inspired by opponents of the National Peasant Government, but official circles regard the reunion as a purely family affair.

### SIR A. YAPP LEAVES Y. M. C. A. COUNCIL

**By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor**  
LONDON—At a meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association council the resignation was announced of Sir Arthur Yapp, for 49 years closely associated with Y. M. C. A. activities, and since 1912 secretary of the national council of the Y. M. C. A. Sir Arthur will remain in close association with the direction of policy as deputy president. Sir Henry McMahon, president, paid him a present.

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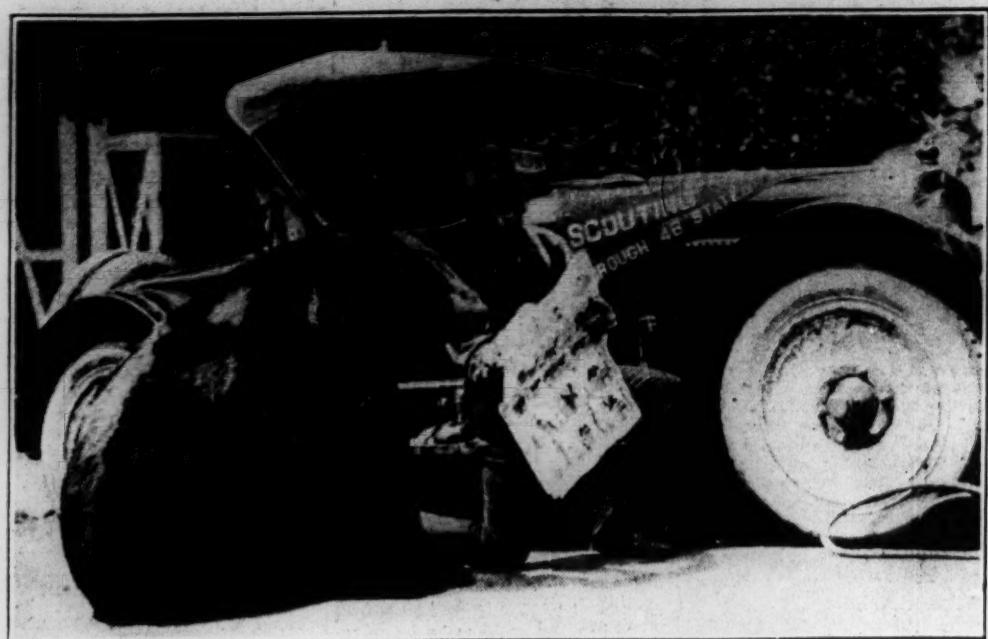
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## "To See What He Could See"



Instead of Wandering Over the Familiar Mountain, John Brown Bear Chose to Make His Investigations With the Aid of a Colored Newspaper Supplement. John, a 700-Pound Pet in Hollywood, Goes Unrestrained Most of the Time, and Occasionally Employs Himself as a Movie "Extra."

## House Contests Dwindle to Five From Twice That

**Most Prominent Is That Against  
Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen  
by Florida Man**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

WASHINGTON—Five contests in the House of Representatives are all that remain of about a dozen that were expected following the November elections. All of these were brought by Republicans against Democrats and are termed "rather important" by William Tyler Page, clerk of the House, who is receiving testimony on them prior to turning them over to the Committee on Elections when the regular session begins.

The election of Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen of Florida is being contested by William C. Lawson, who contends she lost her citizenship by marrying an English Army officer. Harry Wurzbach is contesting the seat of Augustus McCloskey of Texas; Ralph E. Updike, the election of Louis Ludlow of Indiana; H. F. Lawrence, that of Jacob L. Milligan of Missouri, and John Phillip Hill, that of Vincent Granger of Maryland.

If any of these five Representatives loses his seat at the regular session his salary for the period he served will not be retracted, but the victorious contestant will receive full back pay because he was legally entitled to the seat. Two men would thus draw the congressional salary of \$10,000 a year for each until the contest was settled. If the contestant loses all he will get will be money for expenses duly vouchered for, while the Representative's salary would continue uninterrupted.

**SIR A. YAPP LEAVES  
Y. M. C. A. COUNCIL**

**By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor**

BUCHAREST—Certain circles here attach much importance to the meeting at Klagenfurt, Austria, between Queen Marie and the former Crown Prince Carol. The former Prince George Shirky, is also to be present.

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LONDON—Alfreton, in Derbyshire, was the scene of a pleasant cere-

a warm tribute to Sir Arthur's life throughout the world.

Remarkable national service was rendered by the Y. M. C. A. during the war, Sir Henry said, mainly due to Sir Arthur Yapp's vision and organizing genius. His direction of the council's activities during the difficult years of reconstruction was no less noteworthy.

**Mr. and Mrs. Bear  
With Cubs Amuse  
Tourists in Parks**

**But Campers Must Store Food  
at Night to Keep Shaggy**

**Visitors Out of Tent**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

WEST POINT, N. Y. (AP)—United States Military Academy authorities announced that they had experienced difficulty in obtaining portraits or photographs of eight of the academy's graduates, although the eight were generals and held important posts during the Civil War.

The academy officials desire to complete a collection of portraits in Memorial Hall, but have been unable to locate likenesses from which the portraits could be copied. The eight generals, all of whom served also in the Mexican War, were: Don Carlos Buell, Samuel R. Curtis, Frederick Steele, William B. Franklin, Nathaniel Lyon, John G. Foster, Darius N. Couch, and Gordon Granger.

Hardly have the snows begun to disappear in the foothills when the bear family emerges from its winter hibernation. The cubs, from six weeks to two months old when they come out into the open, are playful and full of life, though they are not yet strong enough to climb trees. They are black bears, she may send them up a tree, for trees are the great "babies' checkroom" of beardom.

Black bears may be yellow brown, olive yellow or even mauve, but still belong to the family which a

Botanists Vie for Honors

Horticulturists and botanists, employed in the Department of Agriculture, are likely to be found working in garden plots on their holiday. Many take their whole vacation in short periods when their gardens need planting or weeding. Takoma Park, a modest suburb lying half in the District and half in Maryland, has become a favorite mecca for the Government's agricultural specialists. There they vie with each other in producing plants to display at their numerous flower shows.

Two men at the Bureau have extracted from Jerusalem artichokes levulose, a sugar 75 per cent sweeter than cane sugar; two others have perfected dental alloys that may save the American people as much as \$500,000 a year.

Herbert Hoover, when Secretary of Commerce, found that "in a multitude of different activities embracing practically every profession and every trade," employees of his department showed "fidelity, loyalty and ability in public interest of the highest order."

"Their probity and honesty will rank higher than in a similar body of employees in private enterprise," he wrote to the National Federation of Federal Employees.

well-known naturalist characterizes as the "most amusing, ludicrous, the most human and understandable of wild animals." Somewhat timid in the woods, the bear is far better known by his easily distinguished tracks than by his shaggy fur. In the national parks, because of the protection, they are frequent visitors and are a source of endless delight to the tourists. It is not unusual to meet a bear in the road; he will halt if the car stops, look curiously, and then go on at the first sound of the horn. At night these bears perplex the campers who must keep food in or near a tent.

All the national parks in the West have their bears. Yosemite Park specializes in the grizzlies, which are some numerous now than they were some years ago. "Yosemite" is the Indian word for the "silverfoot," as the grizzly often is called because the ends of his hairs are tipped with gray.

**General Gouraud  
Meets Comrades  
of Noted Division**

**Forgathers With Boys of Rain-  
bow 'Outfit' on Eleventh  
Anniversary**

**BALTIMORE, Md. (AP)—**Eleven years to the minute after the Fourth French Army, to which the 42nd (Rainbow) Division of the A. E. F. was attached, attacked the massed German lines along the Champagne front, that division, with its French commander, Gen. Henri Gouraud, and the French Ambassador to the United States in attendance, sat down in its annual convention.

Paul Claudel, French Ambassador, rose to deliver a flag, "a military flag, of a wounded nation, a living flag, living symbol of honor, courage and sacrifice."

"Then General Gouraud comes," the Ambassador continued, "to pay back to the Rainbow Division its visit of 10 years ago, not as a commander-in-chief, but as a comrade, to sanction a comradeship which was begun in the Plains of Champagne and at a very uncertain hour, between night and dawn, between victory and defeat. At that hour the Rainbow indicated the end of the stoners."

**BRAZIL-CHILE AIR  
LINE AUTHORIZED**

**RIO DE JANEIRO (By U. P.)—**Authorization to carry rails between Brazil, Paraguay and Chile has been granted the Compagnie, Aeropol.

## Cabinet Away, Aids Do Not Play in Federal Offices at Capital

**Wheels of Government Roll on During Summer, Show  
ing Employees' Loyalty—Civilian Award for  
Distinguished Service Is Proposed**

**SPECIAL TO MONITOR BUREAU**

WASHINGTON—"Capital without a Cabinet Officer" is the predicament newspapers and Washington more than once during the summer. Yet wheels of the executive departments civilian employees in executive service. The absence of 10 men from the city can affect little the "world's largest business," which employs 62,841 civilians in the capital alone.

### Women Gain in Service

Women have been admitted to the federal service in constantly increasing numbers. During the earlier period of the merit system they made up only one-seventh of the classified service, generally occupying clerical or subclerical positions. With the advent of typewriters, card indexes and telephones, the number of women increased rapidly and higher positions are coming more and more into their reach. Nearly 40 per cent of the workers in the District are women, while elsewhere form less than 10 per cent of the government force.

Botanists Vie for Honors</p

## CHINA GIVEN THREE DAYS TO FREE RAILWAY

(Continued from Page 1)

exposition of the illegality of the Chinese action from the standpoint of the Soviet-Chinese Mukden agreement of 1924, which provides machinery for the arbitration and conciliation of possible differences arising during the joint Soviet-Chinese operation of the railroad.

But an ultimatum is an ultimatum, and if the Chinese authorities should ignore Mr. Ivanov's note, as they have disregarded previous milder protests regarding less important incidents, the Soviet Government, it is said, will feel obliged to take further, presumably drastic, action after the expiration of the three-day time limit.

A somewhat similar situation arose early in 1916 when Chang Tsu-lin, the Manchurian war lord, arrested the Russian managing director of the railroad, Mr. Ivanov. A three-day ultimatum demanding Mr. Ivanov's release proved effective, but that occasion and the crisis was smoothed over.

Now the Chinese authorities, having seized the railroad, expelled a large number of Soviet citizens and suppressed the trade union cooperative organizations, have created a much graver situation than existed at the time of Mr. Ivanov's arrest. Whether the present Soviet-Chinese note is capable of an amicable solution would seem to depend largely upon how far the Manchurian authorities can anticipate the support of the foreign powers in their seizure of the railroad. China, if isolated, would scarcely venture to provoke the Soviet Government to employ extreme measures and it is quite possible that the attitude of Tokyo will be an important factor in determining the future course of events.

### Excitement in Moscow

An attitude of intense excitement prevailed here July 13 when Russian newspapers first published news of the seizure. Many meetings of workers and employees, held in various factories and offices, adopted a resolution that the general tenor is: "We don't want to fight, but we are fully prepared of defending our legal rights against attack." One such resolution was presented to Mr. Karakhan before the despatch of the note.

The *Investiga* says editorially, "If a reply is not received within three days, the Soviet Government will adopt all measures which it may find necessary. Responsibility for the consequences of their decision lies entirely with the Chinese authorities, who have gone beyond all limits of our patience. We once again warn the Chinese provocateurs and aggressors to cease playing with fire."

### Dispute Held 'Eminently Capable of Adjustment'

By Radio from MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Moscow's ultimatum to Nanking requiring "a satisfactory reply" regarding the Chinese seizure of Russia's shortest railway to Vladivostok, within three days, expiring July 16, though described in splash headlines here as "threat of war," is regarded in informed circles as eminently capable of adjustment. The railway in dispute is part of the Trans-Siberian Railway, connecting Moscow with Russia's main Far East port, Vladivostok. It traverses Chinese territory, but until the advent of the Soviet Government it was administered by Russians.

Then, after a period of anarchy, it passed into Chinese hands. In 1924, after prolonged disputes, joint Russo-Chinese control was settled by treaty. The system set up by this treaty has now been forcibly overthrown, the

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Chinese claiming the Russians have usurped the management and not carried out the agreement that the management should be composed equally of Chinese and Russians.

Dispatches received here from Shanghai state that Moscow is sending a plenipotentiary to discuss the situation. This, it is hoped, means settlement by negotiation. News from Tokyo says that while Japan anticipates a peaceful solution, any infringement of her legitimate interests in Manchuria would be resisted with extreme measures if necessary. These interests are chiefly commercial, but the situation is complicated by the fact that Japan, ever since the Russo-Japanese War 10 years ago, has been very sensitive about the presence of Russian forces in Manchuria. The Japanese attitude is thus a crucial fact in the situation.

The Daily Telegraph in this connection says: "Perhaps neither the confiscated nor the threats of hostilities have been altogether unaffected by the fact that a new Government of definitely pacific tendencies has this month been installed at Tokyo."

The Daily News says: "In some quarters she (Japan) is credited with having no particular objection that China should be taught a sharp lesson as to the desirability of faithful execution of treaties."

### War Predictions Discounted

By Radio to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**TOKYO**—Cables reporting predictions of armed conflict in Manchuria between China and Russia are largely discounted in well-informed circles here, which believe that neither Nation actually desires war. China has already secured by Soviet methods what China really seeks—economic control of the Chinese Eastern Railway. Its recovery is not worth the price of war from Moscow's viewpoint. Tokyo thinks. The Government here is still non-committal.

**LONDON (P)**—Soviet Russia's ultimatum to China is regarded here as endangering the peace of the Far East and is viewed with considerable concern, although press comment was not general. Two or three editorials held both China and Russia blame-worthy for having both apparently violated the railway agreement. The possibility of Japan becoming involved in the quarrel was regarded with misgiving and the situation was admitted to be full of sinister possibilities.

**TOKYO (P)**—The Japanese consul at Manchukuo, western terminus of the Chinese Eastern Railway, said in a telegram that Japanese travelers arriving from Siberia reported movements of Red troops in trains under way from Karimskaya Junction eastward to Chita and Manchukuo.

Harbin dispatch to the newspaper *Asahi* says that international railway traffic across the Manchuria-Soviet border has stopped, and that the frontier is in a state of blockade. Red troops were said to be concentrating near the border and activity of Soviet air forces was reported.

**Zanzibar Sultan Visits Scotland**

**He Is Entertained by Corporation and Is Also Received at the University**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
GLASGOW—Speaking in Glasgow at a luncheon given by the Lord Provost and the Corporation, Seyyid Khalifa Bin Harub, Sultan of Zanzibar, who read his reply in Arabic, said, "I come of a sea-going nation, and my kinsmen, the Arabs of Muscat and Oman, were of the old great navigators and explorers, and sailed the Indian Ocean, long before a ship was built in Glasgow. I admit you have heard of us. As long ago as 1877, on the initiative of the great Statesman and citizen of Glasgow, Sir William MacKinnon, the firm of Smith, MacKenzie & Co. was founded in Zanzibar and took over the agency of the British India Steam Navigation Company from another Scotman, Captain Fraser."

He went on to explain how Sir William MacKinnon obtained a concession from his predecessor over certain possessions of the Sultanate, and how, as a result of the success of an expedition and support from the Imperial Government, the British East Africa Company was formed.

The Sultan subsequently paid a visit to the university, where he was received by the principal, Sir Donald Macalister.

**American Policy Stated**  
Both of the countries had the right to maintain their own railway guards on their respective lines. During these negotiations, and following them, the bulletin recalls, the policy of the United States was vigorously expressed in notes from the Secretary of State, upholding the principles of the open door and the territorial integrity of China and questioning Russia's interpretation of the Chinese Eastern Railway contract.

"As a consequence of the World War and the Russian Revolution,"

THE FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION has just issued a bulletin in which it reviews the whole of the Chinese Eastern Railway question, which it characterizes as a "bone of contention between Nationalist China and Soviet Russia," and as having been "a constant and important factor affecting the peace of the Far East ever since its inception in 1896."

The Foreign Policy Association reviews briefly the history of the railroad and recalls that the interest of the United States in it has been evidenced in voluminous diplomatic correspondence. The Treaty of Portsmouth, making peace between Russia and Japan, gave the South Manchuria branch to Port Arthur to Japan, Russia retaining the remaining stretch of the line.

**BRITISH AND U. S. STUDENTS DEBATE**

**A Serious Effort to Contribute to Peace and Good Will**

By Radio to MONITOR BUREAU

**WESTMINSTER TO HAVE TECHNICAL SCHOOL**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
LONDON—For some years there has been a day continuation school in Westminster, which has prepared young people for entry into retail trade. The school is now to be renamed the London County Council School of Retail Distribution. The operation of the Incorporated Association of Retail Distributors has been secured, and an educational committee formed to act as a selection committee for entrants into the trade.

The London County Council have decided that the school shall be converted into a technical institute on the same lines as the other technical institutes maintained by the Council for part-time and evening courses at nominal fees.

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## Japan to Insist on Open Door Policy in Meeting Manchurian Crisis

**Spokesman for Railway Controlled by Tokyo Declares Action by China Against Russia Is Viewed With Deep Concern—Military Action by Soviet Unlikely**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

**NEW YORK**—The action of the Chinese Nationalist Government in expelling the Russian management of the Chinese Eastern Railway and in taking over the properties of the company in Manchuria is regarded as having precipitated a serious situation in the Far East and to have effectively cut Moscow off from Vladivostok.

T. G. Stevens, American representative of the South Manchuria Railway, told a press correspondent of the Monitor here that Japan was watching the development with utmost concern.

"Japan has repeatedly voiced her policy with regard to peace and order in Manchuria," Mr. Stevens said. "She has a vital bearing upon Japan's national existence and national defense. The Japanese Government is, therefore, vitally interested in the maintenance of peace in these regions."

"There is a fundamental unanimity of opinion throughout Japan that it is absolutely necessary to safeguard the Japanese interests, rights and trade in Manchuria, without which her national economic life would really collapse. If Manchuria were to be turned into a state of disorder or devastation as other parts of China, the profession of the principle of the open door and equal opportunity would resolve itself into nothing more than mere lip service."

**Japan Supports Status Quo**

Mr. Stevens said he had received no advice from his company regarding the situation which has developed in Manchuria. He was confident, however, that no similar action would be attempted by the Chinese Nationalists in connection with the South Manchuria Railway, which is under Japanese management and control.

"China knows that any action similar to that she has just effected against Russia would be immediately contested most vigorously by Japan," he said. "I do not anticipate any trouble from the Chinese Nationalists on the Japanese end of the road."

Any steps Japan might take, he declared, would be dictated solely by its interest in maintaining the status quo. He described what he referred to as the process of attrition to which the Nationalist Government has been subjecting the Russian management of the Chinese Eastern Railway ever since the Mukden agreement for joint control in 1924.

"The Nationalist Government has been attesting its aggressive spirit toward the Russian management ever since that time," Mr. Stevens continued. "It first took over the schools in North Manchuria, which are financed with railway funds and had been managed by Russians. Then it took over the railway's river steamer fleet. The third action was the seizure of the railway telephone system."

The purpose is to give mature American students a first-hand understanding and grasp of their southern neighbor to the end that better relations between the two countries can be developed upon a firmer foundation.

The seminar does not propose to attempt to benefit Mexico or the Mexican people directly. It is solely to enlighten intelligent American citizens about a neighbor country, relations with whom have been a problem for a century.

The seminar works both ways. As a result of the visit each summer of a representative group of sympathetic and friendly Americans outstanding Mexicans have increasingly come to the United States. This spring Señor Saenz participated in the proceedings of the convention of the National Education Association.

Evening the Committee on Cultural Relations With Latin America plans to extend this line of co-operative study further afield, conducting similar gatherings in Central and South America, and in turn encouraging visitors from those regions to come to the United States for first-hand contacts.

Mr. Herring, in opening the seminar, declared that the project has paid large returns in extending a better understanding in the United States of its southern neighbor.

The Foreign Policy Association reviews briefly the history of the railroad and recalls that the interest of the United States in it has been evidenced in voluminous diplomatic correspondence. The Treaty of Portsmouth, making peace between Russia and Japan, gave the South Manchuria branch to Port Arthur to Japan, Russia retaining the remaining stretch of the line.

**BRITISH AND U. S. STUDENTS DEBATE**

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**Amelia Earhart Heads Those Who Made Coming Flight All Feminine**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

**TOLEDO, OHIO—Women have won a victory for equal rights in the air in the decision that no male mechanics will be permitted to accompany the women pilots in the national women's air derby to be flown from Clover Field, Santa Monica, Calif., to Cleveland, O., Aug. 18-26, in connection with the national air races.**

**Herold M. Harter, secretary of the National Exchange Club, under whose auspices the race is being held, announced that a group of women led by Miss Amelia Earhart, transatlantic flier, have won their contention that it should be a strictly woman's race. The women contestants declare they are equal to any emergency on the 500-mile flight over mountains and deserts.**

**Mr. Harter after conferences with Floyd J. Logan, Cleveland, chairman of the National Aeronautical Association, and Frank T. Copeland, managing director of the Woman's Air Derby, at Santa Monica, Calif.**

**All pilots in the women's flight must have at least 100 hours of flying, including 50 hours of cross-country work. Each must have Federal and F. A. I. license and an annual sporting license issued by the commissioners of the National Aeronautical Association of Washington, D. C. Two classes of airplanes will be used, those of 110 horsepower or less and those of 110 to 200 horsepower.**

**The act provides for a review of the contributions after Oct. 1 each second succeeding year. The Conservative Government reviews in 1926 and 1928 resulted in reductions, and in some cases complete cessation of the subsidies.**

<b

## ENGINEERING PROGRESS FORMS NEW ERA

Thus British Mechanicians at Manchester Explain Status of Industry

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—R. W. Bailey of Manchester, associate member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, at the annual conference of the institution held here, said that engineering science was eradicating in Manchester and for more than a century a continuity of research has been maintained in the city.

Manchester researches fall into two periods, the first represented by Dalton, the first research worker who succeeded in measuring the range of temperature by Fahrenheit, who studied the strength of cast iron; and by Joule. The second period included the magnificent preparatory work done by Osborne Reynolds, who followed Joule in dealing with the behavior of gases, heat transmission, and the condensation of steam.

The new period on which mechanical engineering had entered was taking the form of extensive co-operative research, said Mr. Bailey. This work was represented by the research associations of specific branches of industry which had been formed and were assisted financially by the department of scientific and industrial research and by the founding by some engineering firms of their own research organizations.

"The coming growth of analytical methods was foreseen by Joule," said Mr. Bailey, "who wrote in reference to his remarkable verification of Sir William Thompson's prediction of the thermoelastic properties of metal: 'To him specially do we owe the important advance which has recently made a new era in the history of science when the famous philosophical system of Bacon will be to a certain extent superseded, when instead of arriving at a discovery by induction from experiment we shall obtain our largest accession of new facts by reasoning deductively from fundamental principles'."

Professor Gibson also deplored the loss of time that intervenes between

### Dispute in India Over Irrigation Projects Settled

Bombay and the Punjab Agree Not to Draw From Indus River for 10 Years

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—An amicable agreement has been reached by the Governments of Bombay and the Punjab over apportionment of the waters from the Indus River. Both Provinces have irrigation projects which involve the withdrawal of much water from the river and its tributaries.

The Bombay Government has pointed out that the volume of water which the Punjab proposed to take for the Sutlej Valley and other irrigation areas was likely to have a serious effect upon some of its own projects.

The matter was referred to the Government of India, which appointed a committee of engineers equally representative of Bombay and the Punjab, with a consulting engineer from the India Government as chairman.

The committee recommended that no further water should be drawn from the Indus until the gauges for 10 years more were available, by which time it would be possible to evaluate the effect of withdrawals contemplated. An agreement on other points was also reached, and the report of the committee has been accepted by the Central Government and the Provincial Governments.

### Red, Green and Blue Lakes Attract Visitors to the Dutch East Indies

Deep at the Bottom of Worn-Out Volcanos, Their Vivid Colors Add to the Charms of Picturesque Isle of Flores

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMSTERDAM—There are within the Dutch East Indies many regions the beauty of which has been described in glowing words by the pioneers of western civilization in the East, explorers in the service of the government or of natural science. Quite a number of these areas, however, will not be accessible to the tourist for a long time to come on account of the almost insurmountable difficulties they present to modern tourism.

Still there are many places in the archipelago, it is stated in authoritative quarters, out of the great beaten track, but nevertheless easily accessible, where those who are willing to forego some of the pleasures and comforts of the ultra-modern hotel will find more than compensation in the charm of exploring little known beauty spots and in the opportunity of contact with natives that have not exchanged the products of their age-old art for those of the modern factory.

### Bulgarians Name Streets and Boulevards After British and American Benefactors

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOFIA—The Bulgarians have recently manifested in many public ways the gratitude they feel toward the British and the Americans for the part these nations played in the liberation of Bulgaria, the fiftieth anniversary of which they recently celebrated. The village of Krasnosela, on the edge of Sofia, is named after William Gladstone, and one of the best secondary schools is named after Sir George Buxton, "Buxton Brothers," in honor of a British family which has often rendered important services to the country. A Sofia street also bears the same name.

Recently a well-attended meeting was held in the largest hall in Sofia under the auspices of the graduates of American schools in the Near East, at which distinguished speakers described the services of American and British educators and journalists, more than half a century ago, in the awakening of Bulgaria and in the arousing of world sentiment in favor of Bulgaria's liberation from Turkey. A special number of a monthly periodical here has also been devoted entirely to the contributions of the British and Americans to Bulgaria's recent development, and a book has appeared on the same subject.

One of Sofia's finest streets is named after William Gladstone, and one of the best secondary schools is called Gladstone gymnasium. There is also a Murphy Street, named in honor of a former American Consul in Sofia. Dominic L. Murphy, who helped Bulgaria arrange the armistice at the close of the World War. Other Sofia streets are soon to be named in honor of an American journalist, another consul and a missionary.

This string of three mountain lakes that lie at the bottom of old volcano craters below their own rim, forms one of the most bizarre spectacles on the island. Not because of the bleak, rugged surroundings, or the steep cliff-like sides of the craters, nor yet the fact that there is only a thin wall of rock between two of the lakes, rising precipitously from their waters, but because of the mysterious phenomenon that one of the three lakes reflects a deep red color, the other a light green and the third a rich blue.

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### Here "Boz" Wrote Many of His Books



SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY and the Punjab have agreed not to draw from the Indus River for 10 years

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## PLANES USED TO MAKE MAPS OF FLOOD AREA

Photographs Taken Aloft to Help in Rehabilitation in Southern States

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—An aerial mosaic map of more than 7000 square miles of territory in the flood district of the Mississippi River Valley will be made by the Curtis Flying Service during the next three months, the engineering division of the War Department, according to an announcement just made. The mapping work is a part of the program of flood control work initiated by President Hoover while he was Secretary of Commerce.

The region to be mapped lies on both sides of the Mississippi River and within the borders of five states—Tennessee, Missouri, Kentucky, Mississippi and Arkansas.

Airplanes engaged in making the photographic survey will fly 50,000 miles in carrying out the project, said W. L. Hamilton, head of the photographic division of the Curtis Flying Service. Ten thousand negatives will be exposed and three prints of each negative will be delivered to the Government, making a total of 30,000 pictures.

The photographs will be taken on each side of the Mississippi River but will not include the river itself nor the swamp lands immediately adjacent to it. A strip running about 150 miles north of Memphis, Tenn., and 165 miles south of that city will be photographed. On the opposite side of the river the map will show a strip 180 miles long.

The flights will be made by Charlester Robin monoplanes especially equipped for photographic work and designed for the installation of fixed cameras aimed straight down through the floor. They will carry sufficient gasoline to remain aloft for eight hours. Four specially trained pilots and four photographers will be engaged in the work.

It is estimated that only one day in seven will be suitable, from a standpoint of weather and all other conditions, for aerial photography. Mr. Hamilton said, "There also is a clause in our contract providing that we cannot fly while high water conditions prevail in the river, but no high water is expected during the time of the contract."

The mapping work will start immediately and, under the contract, must be completed in 90 days.

## St. Paul Putting \$15,000,000 Into Improvements

(Continued from Page 1)

public works to supply the impetus for stabilizing prosperity, or even of quickening dull times into activity.

The cost will be less than 5 per cent increase in taxes calculated on the present valuation total, and probably an increase in property in taxes due to increased property values, managers of the plan say.

The authorization of the state office building recalls that but for a colorful escapade of Joseph Rolette, a French-Canadian fur trader, in the Territorial Legislature of 1857, the capital, and the new building might be in the town of St. Peter, 85 miles up the Minnesota River, instead of here.

**One Way to Defeat a Bill**  
A bill to move the capital had gained a majority in both houses, as was desired of approval by the governor, though contrary to public sentiment. Rolette, from far-off Pembina, now in North Dakota, was chairman of the enrolling committee of the Council or Upper House, and so had custody of the official copy of the bill. When the Council sought finally to vote the final passage of the measure, Rolette had disappeared.

For nine days the Council waited in practically continuous session while the sergeant-at-arms searched the city for Rolette. Meanwhile the latter had placed the disputed bill in a banker's safe, and was enjoying a voluntary imprisonment in a back room of a hotel, his hiding place known only to a few colleagues.

He came forth only after the session had ended by a statutory limitation and there was no further possibility to legislate the capital away from St. Paul.

Historical points are numerous about St. Paul, the older of the twin cities. At the head of the river between it and Minneapolis stands Ft. Snelling, established in 1819, where a round tower of ivy-grown stone survived among the more modern buildings of the post as a relic of Indian times.

At Mendota the Minnesota Daughters of the American Revolution

have obtained and preserved the house of Henry H. Sibley, Minnesota's first Governor, which he built in 1835, the first stone house in the territory.

In this and a few other ways St. Paul is somewhat of a New England city in the middle West. It is traditionally conservative. Some of its streets wind around like those of Boston so that Seventh Street intersects Fourth Street.

Church spires everywhere punctuate its skyline, and the Irish and German Roman Catholic population is large for a western city. Capital is plentiful; there are old fortunes and families like the Hills in railroading and the Weyerhaeusers in lumber. Savings account averages are more in line with Massachusetts than the middle West.

### 105-Foot "Skyscraper"

Among the older and more gabled buildings is the Gilligan Block at Fourth and Jackson Streets, whose height of 105 feet to the topmost pinnacle was one of the wonders of the city when dignitaries from far and near gathered here in 1883 to celebrate the completion of the first of the northern transcontinental railroads extending from St. Paul.

A comparison of the high structures of that day with the events which followed, shows a problem of readjustment which St. Paul is gradually solving.

After the opening of the Panama Canal, producers and distributors in Minnesota found themselves no longer at the commercial crossroads of America but on a peak of transportation costs where they were handicapped in reaching either coast with goods from their fields or their factories. The agricultural situation gave no cheer.

But talk of a slump was talk without foundation. There was talk of unemployment, but actually St. Paul's pay rolls were adding 1000 employees a year. There was talk of empty office buildings, but actually St. Paul had a smaller percentage of office vacancies than scores of cities which considered themselves booming.

There was talk of firms leaving St. Paul, but actually more were coming in than going out, and St. Paul's own capital was launching its share of new enterprises.

From these things the city is finding that it has other advantages besides its railroads to the Pacific. Its fertile, and especially its factories have been exceptionally free from labor troubles. While the large corporations have levels in St. Paul, said to be as high, according to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, as the average of 39 other large American cities.

### Labor Is Home Owning

Labor here is largely home-owning labor. Government figures again show a home ownership average of more than 50 per cent in many labor sections of the city. The well-to-do also are strongly attached to St. Paul by their homes. Streets with tall, spreading elms at one finds lining practically all residence streets here are pleasant streets to live on, especially when some of them are such streets as Summit Avenue and Mississippi River Boulevard.

But St. Paul is not content to give up the transportation problem or leave it as it is. The city is making use of the Mississippi River barge line to St. Louis, and seeking a nine-foot channel to take its grain and manufactures to the Gulf.

One financier declared the greatest value of this channel would be to show the people the importance of the proposed Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway. Some shippers and railroad men also look forward to a renewal of efforts to establish a competitive route to Pacific coast points.

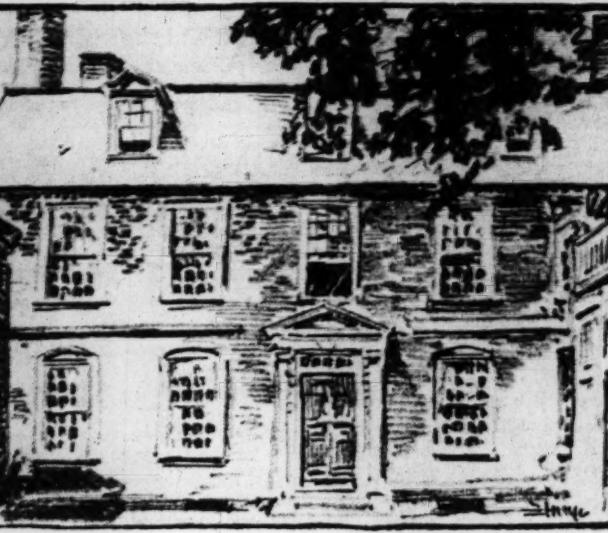
Going into air transportation, St. Paul enjoys an advantage almost unique in the location of its municipal airport. This airport lies not five, six or eight miles from the business center, this airport by the end of 1929 will offer not only a series of asphalt-paved runways from 1600 to 3000 feet long, but also a hydroplane landing course, a boat harbor, railroad trackage and the possibility of an easy 10-minute transfer from plane to train or train to plane.

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At Mendota the Minnesota Daughters of the American Revolution

## Where Stately Dames Once Reigned



Brick House Built in 1761 by Richard Derby of Salem, and Now Used as Museum.

## Fine Old Derby House in Salem Saved to Posterity by Antiquarian Society

### The Derbys Were Great Maritime Traders and the House Is One of Finest Examples of Hewn-Timbers and Carved Mantles of Its Period

Every week day during July and August, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR published an illustrated historical sketch, briefly describing places of interest to visitors at the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary celebration in the summer of 1930.

The Derby House in Salem, set in a neighborhood which has grown shabby, does not give the casual passer-by any indication of its true worth as a complete and beautiful record of its generation.

In 1927 the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities began a campaign to raise funds to purchase the house, which subsequently it did. It had long been allowed to fall into disrepair.

The Richard Derby House, which is early colonial, Georgia design, stands at the head of historic Derby wharf, and was the first Salem home of that eminent family which achieved prominence during the Revolution and thereafter.

Earlier, in 1738, Richard Derby lived in a wooden house before he built the brick house, some say for his son Elias, in 1761. The wooden house, a gambrel roof structure, stands at the corner of Herbert and Derby Streets, and the building of a brick house indicates a sharp rise, about this time, in the family fortunes which had hitherto been most substantial.

An especially interesting detail of the Derby house is the four chimneys, set in pairs at either end of the house.

This was probably considered a great improvement over the old "central stack" idea. Since the society bought the house it has been restored and opened as a museum of its period.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## The Wise and Hoary Ones

THE Lady With a Duster flicked a few accumulated atoms from a shelf where the essays were housed, drew out six or seven of the modest little volumes, and sat down to settle a suspicion that had come to her. She had been reading a collection of essays by a brilliant young American who seemed to be satisfied with everything, and she was wondering if it might not be true that no one ought to attempt to write essays until he was at least forty. Was it a fact that then alone did writers approach the mellowness and the tolerance that make it admissible for them to publish abroad their personal views and their vagrant fancies? Or was the suspicion simply a by-product of her own increasing years?

Fiction, she understood, was properly experimental. It must be imaginative and it had gained credence by being up-to-date. Very few writers, however, had the courage to expose themselves, and the tolerance that make it admissible for them to publish abroad their personal views and their vagrant fancies? Or was the suspicion simply a by-product of her own increasing years?

The evidence was piling up, pretty nearly all one way. Here was Matthew Arnold, almost forty when his first three lectures on translating Homer were published, then ranging far and wide to cover the world. Two years later he began his essays in criticism. Emerson's poetical genius developed late and he spent many years in quiet communion with his thoughts before he began to put them on paper for others to read. He was thirty-eight when his first book of essays appeared and in the thirty years that followed they continued to grow in wisdom.

Among the essayists of the present day the Lady had been reading a young one. She recalled others not so young, Gilbert Chesterton, Hilaire Belloc, and John Galsworthy, occasionally producing a volume in which they set forth the seasonal impressions acquired by long experience. She thought of E. V. Lucas, she thought of Agnes Repplier, writing with a long view, with the tolerance that comes from having seen much and thought much. But there was the young essayist whose work had aroused this train of thought. He was positive; he was brilliant. It is hard to associate mellowness with brilliance, or tolerance with positiveness. One had to choose. The Lady had made her choice.

An essayist needs to be, in a measure, a sort of Mr. Looking-Both-Ways.

He has to have an opinion of his own on the subject in hand; at least, by the time he has finished, he has generally worked out, through the Lady, could be some who turned complete somersault in the last sentence. By the very nature of an essay, the writer is compelled to look at his subject from as many angles as possible. He presents the pro and con, though naturally, since he has the deciding vote, he sets forth no more of the adverse arguments than seems expedient. The ability to play with a subject and not get too heated about it—even more, the ability to admit that perhaps after all one does not exactly know—these are marks of maturity. Or so the Lady thought.

It is also often to be observed that the older essayist, the lighter the essay. Among the many-new ways of classifying essays, one simple and sufficient to divide them into the heavy and the light. It is only the young essayist who dares to write ponderously.

You get along with leisure, also, in the "Lama Harvest." The Cypriots, like the Neapolitan water-men, are born to the sea. The sun has browned those Southerners, and the salt spray has washed the brown firmly into their olive skins.

There are gleams of comfort in the realization that there is still something left for seniority to do. Why should all these disapproving young men turn to essay-writing, the Lady wondered. Why should they forsake the strenuous and thrilling pursuit of pure poetry, of staccato fiction, iconoclastic biography and defiant drama—or even the adventurous field of advertising copy—for the mild employment of essay-writing? There is so little left for the elders. Golf is no longer a sport for the middle-aged, now that prep school boys prefer it to baseball. Gardening, history, the weather-report, reading Dickens, these alone remain untouched. With these three why not leave essay-writing? Let the garrulous and reminiscing oldsters who love to chase possibilities around the margin of a hypothesis, continue to do so. As for those who are not so old—the Lady considered the clever young American—they will ripen in time.

## W. K. R.

## A Reverie

I muse to the thought of a homing bee.

Like a drop of light she slants from the azzurro-sky, burdened with nectar. Slow of flight, she comes with searching for a drop upon my sun-tanned arm. Her wings have frayed from many flights; she breathes with rapid pulsings. Her golden hue is dimmed...

More spectacular, perhaps, is the steaming mount; more awful a mighty glacier. But where is the thrill like the thrill of an inspiring thought?

Lives no hate with the homing bee; her creed is peace. She thinks not of stinging me despite my fears. Who could I cry out her unspent days? When she has strengthened, she will flutter with her softest note into the air again to drop refreshments upon the portal of her hive, just beyond.

I revere the spirit of the hive.

Confusingly loom the stately sheaves of man, expounding his law. So many dodges; he schemes and grafts in shrewd disarray. But how pure is the law of the honey-bee! Equality is her life-long birthright. The hive yes, all within are hers; yet she despises the chance to shirk... Service is her urge...

I arrive at the gift of bees...

Endlessly they toil to greater purpose than their own. We never humanity and the vegetable kingdom live lives of close-dependence, there the lowly bee will hum to span the brink between. Contentedly, bees hum our gardens into bearing; take infinite care, within picturesque and aromatic orchards, that famous fruits are fathered faithfully. Bees like that billions of seeds may burst each spring to enliven our earth with beauty.

I muse on the faith of a simple bee—WILLIAM H. WOLFORD, in *Our Dumb Animals*.

## From the Poem "Mavericks"

There's a highroad in the Catskills, a pleasant road that winds Among the dreaming mountains by any pass it finds.

By Stony Clove and Beaverkill, and Ashokan it runs Through goldenrod and aster in the idling August suns.

There's a byroad in the Catskills, a road that turns aside, A winding road, a wood-road, that is neither long nor wide.

Through shade of spruce and hemlock its grassy way it winds, And happy are the farers who follow till it ends.

What's back here in the mountains, what's up here in the woods, That anyone should seek in these outlying solitudes?

Look there—at the road's turn, groups in gay attire! See that gaudy kerchief like a fleck of fire!

Costumes like October, when all the hills are clad In russet gold and scarlet announcing they are glad.

Hark, is that a flute note? Surely! Classic shades, Can Pan be in the Catskills piping for men and maids?

A caravan of gypsies camped among the trees? Players in a pageant? What happy folk are these?

Out of their great slab building, as open as a barn, Where all the airs of heaven may enter and return,

There comes that silver music down the wind again! No Pan-pipe ever uttered a more beguiling strain...

The wonder of the forests is rapt and brooding there, With people standing reverently, as if in happy prayer.

Transported by the magic of haunting harmonies Born in their rustic temple to wander down the breeze.

Their eyes are full of joyance, their mien is poised and free, Artists, by the grace of God! And who else could they be?

—BLISS CARMAN, in "Wild Garden."



Reproduced by Permission of the Artist  
The Lama Harvest. From a Color Print (Woodcut) by Miss Mabel A. Royds.

## Grotto Azzura

MISS MABEL A. ROYDS is an artist full of enthusiasm who has traveled far and wide to many distant corners of the south, often roughing it, and seeing many strange lands and alluring sights which have furnished striking and admirable subjects for her color prints. She has a fervent faith in the part this medium is destined to play, although she finds it day is somewhat slow in arriving. To those who year at the laboriousness of the technique she replies that the color print has a quality and fascination that no other medium possesses. Its very limitations appeal to her. She has nailed her color-print flag to the mast and she deserves the thanks of all lovers of this art for her purpose and enthusiasm.

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## The Eternal Word

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEVER before, perhaps, in the history of Christianity has the Bible been so earnestly and honestly studied as it is today. Even from the standpoint of great literature, and apart from its religious significance, it is generally regarded as the world's greatest classic. Many of the great literary works of the nations which have stood the test of time, have done so because each in its way has illustrated the struggle between the material and the spiritual in the experience of mankind. In this respect the Bible holds the supreme place, for it is the greatest book in existence in its portrayal of spiritual development.

For many years every part of the Bible was regarded by some as infallible, and even to discuss it was considered irreverent. When in modern times, scholastic research discovered many inconsistencies in its historical records, it was feared that to admit such was to threaten the very foundation of religion. But a more enlightened view of the Bible has revealed the fallacy of regarding everything in it as of equal importance just because it is found there. The value of the Bible lies in its spiritual significance, as the record of mankind's discovery of God, and of the application of this knowledge to the affairs of everyday life. Any enlightenment, therefore, which tends to bring out the spiritual and practical message of the Bible, strengthens its appeal to those who are seeking for Truth.

The Gospel according to John begins with the words, "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was God." It is this Word of God, running through the Bible like a golden thread, which, when spiritually understood, brings to consciousness man's heritage of spiritual dominion. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 363) Mary Baker Eddy says: "This Word corrects the philosopher, confutes the astronomer, exposes the subtle sophist, and drives diviners mad. The Bible is the learned man's masterpiece, the ignorant man's dictionary, the wise man's directory."

The Apostle Paul wrote, "The natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God: for they are foolishness unto him: neither can he know them, because they are spiritually discerned." That part of the Bible which deals with "the things of the Spirit of God" needs to be spiritually understood; and its value to the individual does not depend on a knowledge of ancient history or upon an appreciation of literary values.

## Where Avon Loiters

The Thames is too conscious, too artificial with its prim lawns and tea parties and house-boats. The Wye is here and there too wild and lonely. Some, but the Avon is decked throughout its length in a perfect and natural beauty. It is not the Sunday best, it is just the... everyday English life and English scenery that it reveals to you. For centuries this mid-region was but little troubled by wars and discords, and security fixed upon all the landscape a definite impress of serenity, a serenity that the present has not yet disturbed, for when once you begin to follow the stream you seem to wander back in a most delightful and mysterious way into a story-book land of long ago. The world is very silent and very green. It is the world of Pan, and here by the still waters and in the shade that the mighty trees throw out into the afternoon the god lives. To the south the dim barrier of the Cotswolds shuts the world away, and leaves for the few of us who come this road to play with him, the winding Avon and its valley of delight.

The villages are all of long ago, with timbered houses and casement windows making pictures among the flowers and trees that are so different and so lovely that you wish to forget time and your itinerary, and just stay on and on.

Most charming spots of all are little Comberton and the hamlet called Elmley Castle, the castle itself being a memory. But come to think of it, that is precisely what both these little villages are; just thoughts their builders had long ago, and which seem to shy of being found. In this very different time, I cannot tell which is the more beautiful, but to come to either of them across the fields is to experience a sense of just keen delight. To detail would be but to tell of hedge and ivy, and shaded common, and quaint old houses. But the spell lies in the way these are gathered under the trees into so perfect a picture that you cry out, "Ah, this is England!"—ALBERT B. OSBORNE, in "As It Is in England."

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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## A Visit to the Chippewa Indians

By FRANCES DENSMORE

Part II

THE sun was shining high above the pine trees when Aunt Kate and Hilda and Harold went to the Indian village. As they walked along the paved road Hilda asked Aunt Kate if all Indians lived in the same kind of houses.

"I guess," said Aunt Kate. "The Indians must make their houses of skins in groups like them. Some Indians live in tepees made of the skins of animals and some live in houses made of wood covered with mud, some live in houses made of clay. You must remember there are many tribes of Indians, speaking different languages and having different customs. When an Indian meets one of a tribe whose language he does not understand he talks with him by what he called the sign language."

"What is that?" asked Harold. "It is something like a language known as the deaf and dumb language," said Aunt Kate. "The Indians can talk a long time in this way and talk about all sorts of things. Suppose you wanted Hilda to go and get you a drink of water, could you tell her in sign language?"

"I think you could make her understand, and that would be a little like the sign language of the Indians."

Just at that moment they came to the turn of the road, and there they found White Star and Flying Feather waiting for them.

"We must hurry," they said. "Walking Elk's wife is putting the outside on the wigwam."

Down the road they ran, passing through the Indian camp so fast that a dog barked at them.

## Finishing the Wigwam

When they came to the open space where they had seen the *tepes* of poles with the tops bent toward each other and fastened together, they now saw a wigwam that was almost finished. Walking Elk's wife had been very busy since early in the morning.

First she took some wide mats made of burlap and placed them around the whole wigwam, leaning them against the poles with one edge resting on the ground. These mats were so wide that the upper edge came almost to her waist as she stood at her work. Then she took some wide rolls that she had made by sewing pieces of birch bark together. These rolls she spread over the top of the framework. This was what she was doing when the children arrived. She left a little place in the middle for the smoke to go out, and she spread the rolls very neatly. At the end of the rolls came thin sticks to keep the bark smooth, and she fastened these to stakes which she drove in the ground.

This tribe of Indians lives where the birch trees grow and they make many of their dishes, as well as the covers of their wigwams, from the bark of these wonderful trees. They know how to take the bark from the tree in great, thin sheets, like pieces of paper, white on one side and yellow on the other.

When Walking Elk's wife had put the cover neatly on the wigwam, she went to a tree and cut off a little branch from the fork, making something that looked like the letter Y except that one of the arms was longer than the other.

"Is that for a slingshot?" asked Harold.

"Did you never see a hook to hang the little kettle on?" exclaimed Flying Feather. "She will tie the long end to one of the side braces in the wigwam and hang the little kettle on it when she is not using it. She will make a number of hooks like that to put in the wigwam."

"I suppose she uses those instead of a cupboard," said Hilda.

The Indian woman tied the hooks in place with strips of the inner bark of the basswood tree which she had twisted into cord. It was so strong that Harold could not break it. Then she brought cedar boughs and spread them in the wigwam for a bed. How good the branches smelled as she cut them with her sharp knife!

## Marking Dye for the Rushes

The day was so warm that Walking Elk's wife made the fire outside the wigwam and hung the kettle on a strong stick which she drove into the ground in such a way that the end was over the fire. Then she let

## Dicky Thrushling Takes a Ride

IT WAS all because he heard his father say to his dear little sparrow mother, "He's cute, our eldest," that the largest of the baby thrushes had such an adventure.

He had only shaken off the last bit of eggshell from his tail a few hours when he began to show his three brothers what he could do. His beak was always wide open, and his place in the nest soon seemed hardly big enough for such a very fine thrush. The nest was in an apple tree which was covered with pink blossoms. Under the apple tree was a little green lawn very convenient for baby birds to tumble onto.

But one could not really call it a quiet home, for outside the garden was a highroad where automobiles were driving by at a hundred miles an hour. The eldest little thrush was only a few weeks old when he asked his mother why the whole world shook and raced so.

"It isn't the world," she said. "It's just that men only put on their flying wings to go far and wide, and usually keep on the ground when traveling. These rolling houses have wings inside them, and when they pass close to one another they say, 'Boom to pass, if you please,' or 'Here I come, don't let us bump.' But," she added, "I don't want you children to imitate those horns, they will spoil your note." And then she began a sweet song and bade all four little birds listen, so that they might know the right kind of music.

Just then the father thrush came home, and, after looking all around the garden from the tree-top, said: "If the weather is nice, I shall give the children their first flying les-

son tomorrow. It's time they made a start!"

What excitement that caused in the nest! The eldest little thrush began to flap about wildly, just to show his brothers he really almost knew how to fly.

Well, very early the next morning, while both father and mother were questing about for breakfast, up scrambled the impatient little fellow, out of the edge of the nest, gave one flutter and tumbled over. He thought he must surely drop down onto the green earth, but he stretched out his wings and they actually bore him up in the air until he reached the hedge row that bounded the garden.

Now, this was where he wanted to be in order to see what sort of birds had such long nests, and soon, by fluttering up, first onto one branch of a tree and then to another, he was looking out over the road.

For while he sat and watched the rolling houses, wheels go past beneath the trees. Then close to him he saw a wonderful shining animal with silvery fur and bright eyes walking along a branch of the tree. He was very startled for a moment, then he remembered his wings and tried to stretch them out and fly up higher. But, you see, he couldn't really fly, so he gave one wild flutter and down he dropped right into the back of a great wagon that was going along the road at the moment. It was quite empty and was traveling fast, so a very short time the adventurous thrush was miles away from home.

At last the wagon stopped, and the driver, who never dreamed he had a little thrush as passenger, went into a house on the wayside. Now the poor wee birdie was getting rather sorry he had come so far from home, so he had come again into the big world,



## TOO BIG FOR SNAILS

1. I made a lickle song.  
And no one knew,  
About a tiny snail  
Creepin' along

2. Beside a giant wall;  
It was so wee,  
The others passed it by,  
They were too tall.

3. I sang my lickle song  
Awfully low.  
It hid its head, and stopped  
Creepin' along.

4. I thought my song would be  
Teeny enough;  
I never guessed snails could  
Be 'fraid of me.

Dorothy A. Lovell.

## James, Joseph and the Irish Terrier

By M. F. MOORE

MRS. FOX TERRIER lay in a corner of the garden with her nose on her paws, looking and feeling extremely puzzled. Presently she sat up. "I'll go and consult Mrs. Topsy Kat about this," she said, and trotted through the open door and into the kitchen, where the small black cat was sitting on the hearth rug, washing herself vigorously.

"My dear Mrs. Topsy Kat, I've come to consult you," said Mrs. Fox Terrier from the doorway.

"Strange—I wanted to consult you," Mrs. Topsy Kat replied, putting her paw down and looking interested. "Do come and get warm." (It was quite a hot day and there was no fire, but Mrs. Topsy Kat wanted to be polite.)

"Thank you," said Mrs. Fox Terrier, sitting down with her paws in front of her. "I wanted to consult you about my son James's appetite—he's lost it."

"Dear me!" said Mrs. Topsy Kat, looking round the room as though she expected to find it hidden somewhere there.

"Yes—at least for breakfast. I can't get him to eat anything. He says he's full, he's bone, and I'll be most content." Most 'extraordinary, it is, especially when he has such a good appetite for other meals."

"Well, I never!" exclaimed Mrs. Topsy Kat.

"We'll sit here and keep guard," said Joseph. Then there was silence.

"I can't hear any sound of drinking, can you?" whispered Mrs. Topsy Kat.

"Not a sip," answered Mrs. Fox Terrier.

"So they do," said Mrs. Topsy Kat. "I'll ask him." She put a little scratch on the fender to remind her.

"Thank you so much," said Mrs. Fox Terrier wagging her tail. "I know now, what can I do for you?" she asked politely.

The little black cat lowered her voice to a tiny whisper. "They think here that I am a thief," she said.

Mrs. Topsy Kat's Problem

"Oh, no, that can't be!" Mrs. Fox Terrier exclaimed in a horrified voice. "Why, you're such a splendid character, and just look how well you have brought up all your kittens!"

But Mrs. Topsy Kat answered very seriously. "Well, you see, for some time the morning milk has been disappearing off the doorstep, and they think I've taken it. I know they do!"

It was a very serious matter, and they wondered what could be done. At last Mrs. Fox Terrier said, "I'll ask James about this. He may know something."

So at dinner time Mrs. Topsy Kat questioned her son Joseph about the lost appetite, and Mrs. Fox Terrier asked her son James about the disappearing milk. And, to their surprise, the children were most mysterious, and answered that they would rather not say anything.

"Well, that settles it," said Mrs. Topsy Kat to herself, and she started out to tell Mrs. Fox Terrier that she was sure Joseph had seen the lost appetite, just as Mrs. Fox Terrier was coming to tell her that she was James knew something about the milk.

They met halfway, and sat down in the middle of the road to discuss things. "S-s-s-s-s-s-s-s," they went for a long time, until at last they decided what to do.

Next morning at 7 o'clock Joseph and James set out, walking in a very careful and dignified manner. They went toward the seashore, and said "Good morning" to all the animals they knew, and altogether they behaved in a thoroughly well-brought-up manner.

And behind them came their two mothers, watching carefully, and feeling very pleased that Joseph and James were behaving like little gentlemen.

When they got to the water's edge, James chased the waves for a time, and Joseph had a fine game with the sword.

## The Mail Bag

Peterborough, England

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Mail Bag. I like the Children's Page, especially Snubs, Waddles, "The House Next Door," Little Cat, and Animal Town.

There is a beautiful Norman cathedral in Peterborough, also many things used by the Normans and Romans have been found and put in the museum. The Fens around here are said to be the most fertile part of England.

I am 8 years old and I should like to correspond with some English boys in Australia. I have two younger brothers who are 4 and 6. We each have a piece of garden and are busy planting seeds.

I go to the Christian Science Sunday School and I have been to two lectures on Christian Science, one at Cambridge and one at London.

I am in the third standard at school and I like geography best of all my lessons. I liked the "Wee Tales of Peace Heroes" and I wish there would be some more.

Jimmy P.

Lelzig, Germany

Dear Editor:

I was very glad to get your letter. It was very kind of you to write to me. I was not born in Germany, but in Siberia. When I was one year old, we went to Berlin, Germany, as my father was German. There we lived four years. I then went with my parents to Estland, and there I went to school.

When I was 7 years old we came to Lelzig, and we have been here four and one-half years. Now I am 11 years old, and my brother is 18. I go to the high school and the Christian Science Sunday School.

With much love to you and the Mail Bag children.

Dagmar S.

Uvalde, Texas

Dear Editor:

I am 10 years old and I live near Uvalde, Texas. Uvalde has wide paved streets and beautiful parks and plazas. It has a large new courthouse and a beautiful vine-covered library, and a large post office built of brick.

I have a baby sister and an older sister, and we live on a farm of 121 acres. We take the Christian Science Monitor and have found no other paper so interesting. I love the Sunbird, in Lighter Vein, a Word a Day, the Children's Page, and I like to work out the puzzles, but best of all, I like the Mail Bag and Snubs. It seems wonderful that the Monitor goes as far as New Zealand and Asia. I have a very cute fox terrier which gets in mischief very often. His little nose always tells him when we have ice cream and cake and he always begs for some.

With love to all the Mail Bag children.

Nancy Jane C.

El Paso, Texas

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am 9 years old and in grade 5-C. We take the Monitor and I like the Mail Bag, the Children's Corner, Snubs and Waddles. I also like Maxie's Mixed-Up Maxine. We go to Sunday School at First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Warrington.

We have a very cute fox terrier that gets in mischief very often. His little nose always tells him when we have ice cream and cake and he always begs for some.

With love to all the Mail Bag children.

Florence B.

Oklahoma, Oklahoma

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am 7 years old. I enjoy Snubs and the Mail Bag, and I liked the story called "Willie, a Word a Day, the Children's Page, and I like to work out the puzzles, but best of all, I like the Mail Bag and Snubs. It seems wonderful that the Monitor goes as far as New Zealand and Asia. I have a very cute fox terrier which gets in mischief very often. His little nose always tells him when we have ice cream and cake and he always begs for some.

With love to all the Mail Bag children.

Bernice N.

Birmingham, Alabama

Dear Editor:

This is the first time I have written to the Monitor. I am 9 years old, and I would like to correspond with any boys anywhere and exchange stamps with them.

When we went to Europe last summer my two brothers and I each threw out two bottles with a letter in them saying in three languages if anyone found the bottle and wrote us about it we would send them something. My brother Bobby got a letter from a boy in England.

I am now spending a few weeks in California, but my home is in Birmingham.

Coleman W. M.

Bozeman, Montana

Dear Editor:

I am 7 years old and I go to the Christian Science Sunday School.

We have two dogs named Jiggs and Spot. Little Jiggs is brown and white and his mother's name is Spot, because she has black and white spots on her. These little dogs are very smart and we have great fun together. I also have two rats. They are pure white with pink eyes and very tame. I feed them with milk, water, bread and dandelion greens.

I should like to correspond with any girls of my age from any country, especially from across the ocean.

Berna N.

Windy Day

At last, when every knot is tied,

We take the new red kite outside.

And up the hill along the grass

Where daisies look to see us pass.

The kite is dancing to and fro;

It feels the wind and longs to go.

I should like to correspond with any girls of my age from any country, especially from across the ocean.

Bernie N.

WINDY DAY

At last, when every knot is tied,

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# Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

## HARVARD-YALE TEAM WINNER

Defeats Oxford-Cambridge in International College Track Meet

The combined Harvard-Yale university track and field team defeated the combined Oxford-Cambridge team in the intercollegiate track and field meet at the Harvard Stadium, Boston, Saturday, 43 points to 21. It was the ninth time teams representing these universities had come together in one of these meets, and the fifth time the United States team had defeated the British team.

The meet, which was established and run by the two universities, was won by the Americans.

The second record to fall was that for the pole vault which was won by H. Sturmy of Yale at 12 ft. 8 in. The record from 1927 was 13 ft. 6 in.

W. E. Clegg of Yale set the meet record in the 120-yard dash at 10 ft. 6 in. in 1927.

The second record to fall was that for the 400-yard dash which was won by E. B. Bowden of Harvard in 1927. The record was set by C. H. Egleton of Yale when he won the event in 45 ft., defeating F. W. Tewdorch of Cambridge by 16 inches.

The two double-winners are K. E. Gledhill and H. E. Vines, who were the leaders of the Harvard team.

Thomas F. Mason, captain-elect of the Harvard team, in addition to winning the 220-yard dashes, while Egleton won the 220-yard dash in 23 ft. 58, in addition to taking the quarter-mile.

The other record to fall in the meet was the running high jump of W. Kuehn of Harvard and C. E. S. Gordon of Oxford tied for this at 6 ft. 2 in. The summary:

**SINGLES—Semi-final Round.**

Julius Seligson, Eastern, defeated E. J. Parsons, Harvard, 6 ft. 11 in. 6 ft. 2 in.

Paul C. Kunkel, Western, defeated H. E. McAliffe, Eastern, 6 ft. 6 in. 6 ft. 5 in.

K. E. Gledhill, California, defeated W. D. Brown, Missouri Valley, 6 ft. 6 in. 6 ft. 5 in.

H. E. Vines, California, defeated E. E. Viegas, Missouri Valley, 6 ft. 6 in. 6 ft. 5 in.

**DOUBLES—Semi-final Round.**

H. E. McAliffe and Julius Seligson, Eastern, defeated E. J. Parsons Jr. and P. C. Kunkel, Western, 6 ft. 11 in. 6 ft. 2 in.

H. E. Vines and H. E. Gledhill, defeated H. D. Brown and H. E. McAliffe, Missouri Valley, 6 ft. 6 in. 6 ft. 5 in.

**SINGLES—Final Round.**

K. E. Gledhill, California, defeated Julius Seligson, Eastern, 1 ft. 6 in. 6 ft. 6 in.

H. E. Vines, California, defeated E. J. Parsons Jr., Harvard, 6 ft. 6 in. 6 ft. 5 in.

**DOUBLES—Final Round.**

K. E. Gledhill and H. E. Vines, California, defeated Julius Seligson and E. H. McAliffe, Eastern, 6 ft. 6 in. 6 ft. 5 in.

## Californians Win at Team Tennis

Gledhill and Vines Carry Off the Simpson Cup in Sec- tional Play

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO.—Players who competed in the intercollegiate tennis team championship tournament at the Chicago Tennis Association at Skokie Country Club, the Western tournament, which starts Saturday, had come together in one of these meets, and the fifth time the United States team had defeated the British team.

The combined team, which was estab-

lished and run by the two universities,

Gledhill and Vines, who were the leaders of the Harvard team, had defeated the British team.

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## RADIO - AVIATION

Rome Fliers Will Pilot Flying Boat Back to America

WORD has been received by the American Aeronautical Corporation, 730 Fifth Avenue, New York City, that Roger Q. Williams and Capt. Lewis A. Yancey, who have just flown from Old Orchard, Me., to Santander, Spain, are planning a return flight to this country in a Savoia-Marchetti flying boat. \$100,000.

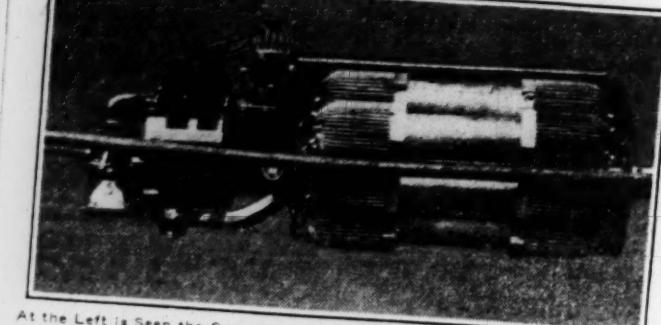
Roger Q. Williams is the president of the Aerial Transportation Company which will operate these huge fourteen-place, twin-hulled flying boats from New York to Boston, beginning July 15, and later from New York to Miami, Fla.

The fliers plan to take off from Milan and fly from there to Spain, from Spain to the Azores, Azores to Bermuda, and from Bermuda to New York.

The S-55 is the same type of sea-plane flown by General De Phono on his 60,000-mile cruise to six continents. It is powered by two Isotta-Fraschini 500 horsepower motors in tandem.

These ships are being manufac-

## AVIATION ENGINE WITHOUT CRANKSHAFT



At the Left is Seen the Gear Case, Carburetor, Supercharger and Distributor. While to the Right Are Eight of the Cylinders Which Deliver Power to the Centrally Located Camshaft.

tured exclusively in this country by the American Aeronautical Corporation at their New York Seaplane Airport at Port Washington, L. I.

One of these planes accompanied Mr. Williams and Captain Yancey 73 miles out to sea in their recent transatlantic flight. The return flight in this Savoia-Marchetti flying boat will be made to prove the practicability of safe overseas flying, not in long, spectacular flights, but in shorter, safer hops made in a ship designed and built for passenger flying.

Mr. Gill said that the rising tide of production costs was threatening an important pillar in the economic structure of Australia, and that wheat could not be produced here satisfactorily over a period of years under existing conditions at the present overseas values.

Australian standards, he said, were costing the producer too dearly and he had no way of passing the cost on to his customers. When his wheat went into the mill or the ship he looked in vain for a reward for his labors based on Australian conditions. He also looked in vain to the State for the tariff protection which other industries received.

In the past, Mr. Gill showed, research had successfully countered the growing cost of production due to the maintenance in other industries of Australian standards and conditions, and by promoting better methods of farming and introducing labor-saving machinery.

The air-cooled cylinders, 16 of them, lie horizontally around an octagonal case, eight at each end. Two opposing cylinders are cast in a single barrel of aluminum alloy lined with steel.

On the inner side of the central section of the barrel is a slot through which a shaft and bearing deliver power from the piston rod to a spiral groove around a large cylindrical gear through which runs the propeller shaft.

The opposing pistons and rod connecting them are cast in one unit. At the center of the piston rod is attached the bearing shaft, which acts to the case groove. As one piston fires, its opposing piston is in compression and fires immediately after the completion of the power stroke of its mate, giving a shuttle-like action.

Behind the cylinder case is the gear case, the distributor, supercharger and carburetor. The engine is 48 inches long and 16% inches in diameter.

Explaining the advantages of the engine, Mr. Franklin says the first engine is the first to be recommended by the Canadian Government. Radiocasting is becoming an important matter in the political machinery of the country, and its fate is to be solved sometime during the next session of Parliament starting this autumn. The Commission will recommend either an all-government corporation such as now in operation in Great Britain, or more likely because of the proximity of the American propaganda. Another organization suggested the erection of powerful stations to issue propaganda of an imperialistic nature.

With all these suggestions, the commission is faced with the framing of a policy to be followed by the Canadian Government. Radiocasting is becoming an important matter in the political machinery of the country, and its fate is to be solved sometime during the next session of Parliament starting this autumn. The Commission will recommend either an all-government corporation such as now in operation in Great Britain, or more likely because of the proximity of the American propaganda. Another organization suggested the erection of powerful stations to issue propaganda of an imperialistic nature.

This brief presented by the All-Canadian Labor Congress is, on the outstanding recommendations yet given to the commission. Practically throughout the Dominion the results of the hearings have been to the effect that radiocasting remain on somewhat the same basis as today, with more power allowance for stations and more wavelengths for additional stations. There have been suggestions for government ownership, but this presented at the last sitting of the commission is the strongest in that line.

The Labor recommendations are not only because of their drastic government ownership basis, but on account of the present Labor regime now in power in Great Britain.

While the Radio Commission is now ready to draw up its recommendations for the Canadian Government regarding radiocasting control

## SOLOS AND WAFFLES

Features are followed by name of stations, "WEAF" (Columbus Broadcasters), "WEAF" (Chicago Studio and Radio), "WEAF" (National Broadcasters Company), "WEAF" (when coast-to-coast stations are used, stations will be listed in the "WEAF" and "WEAF" Pacific and Chicago Studio networks, features, which are given in their respective times.

## The Dialer's Guide

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## FOR JULY, 1919

Recitists

Joseph Kaysen, baritone (WEAF Chain), "Greece Room" (KRC-KHQ, KGW). Two pianists—Marion Chisholm, contralto, and John Tech, baritone.

## Local and Instrumental

"Evening Stars" (WEAF Chain), Carol Andrews and Miles Harrison in morning program, 11:30 a.m. "WEAF Chain," Chicago Studio and Radio, are the two general networks of the National Broadcasters Company. These designations are for stations "coast-to-coast" when coast-to-coast stations are used, stations will be listed in the "WEAF" and "WEAF" Pacific and Chicago Studio networks, features, which are given in their respective times.

## Local Ensembles

Pacific Little Symphony Orchestra (WEAF Chain), musical from San Francisco. The world's first between Sibelius' "Valse Triste" and Grainger's "Molly on the Shore," 4 p.m.

Sierra Music (WEAF Chain), All-Russia, 8 p.m.

## Characteristic Music

"In a Russian Paradise" (CBS), Musical description of Siberia, 10:30 p.m.

## Tales

W. Adolphe Robert (WEAF, KSD), Boston war correspondent, Boston, Mass., will read excerpts from his book, "Patriot and Peasant," 4 p.m.

Bob Sherman (Bischoff-WZJ Chain), a story of the "big cats," 7:30 p.m.

## Sketches

Schaefer (Schaefer—WEAF Chain), "Marmalade gossip," 3:30 p.m.

The Family Goes Abroad" (WEAF Chain), Paris shopping, 10:30 p.m.

## Local Duos

AI Bernard and Billie (Raybestos Chain), 6:30 p.m.

The Dancers Wanderers, Jim, Rosalie Isaac, and Alvin Simmons and Rufus, with banjo ensemble and male quartet, 9 p.m.

## Rhythmic Music

Smith Ballou's orchestra (WZJ Chain), 8 p.m.

John H. Hunter, violinist; Joe Rines' orchestra (WZJ Chain), 8 p.m.

Bobo's (Bobby) Sherman (Raybestos Chain), 8 p.m.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Sanford, Jessica Dragonne, Dan Griley, Walter Preston, Mary Hoppe, and the other Philco people who can stand just so much enthusiasm about a new O'More recipe before they demand a recess in rehearsals and a trip to Colin's menage.

Mr. O'More likes to cook, just as some gentlemen like to play golf, dig in gardens or dabble in the stock market—just for diversion. One of the main differences is that the gentle art of cooking can be highly useful when company is on hand.

Mr. O'More and Mr. Neely have a favorite recipe which they picked up some years ago from an old Negro down in the wilds of Maryland near Chesapeake Bay. So far as either of them knows, it has never been ventured into civilization at all except through them and their friends. It might be titled, to make it sound official, "corn meal waffles a la Colin O'More."

## COLIN O'MORE

## EXCESSIVE COST OF WHEAT CITED TO AUSTRALIANS

Pillar of Nation's Economic Edifice Menaced, Expert Tells Legacy Club

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MELBOURNE, VIC.—J. T. Gill, acting Mayor of Newtown and Chilwell, addressed the Legacy Club of Geelong recently on the position of agriculture—particularly wheat production—in Australia, and as one who had been connected with the industry for more than 30 years, he was accepted as an authority on his subject.

Mr. Gill said that the rising tide of production costs was threatening an important pillar in the economic structure of Australia, and that wheat could not be produced here satisfactorily over a period of years under existing conditions at the present overseas values.

Australian standards, he said, were costing the producer too dearly and he had no way of passing the cost on to his customers. When his wheat went into the mill or the ship he looked in vain for a reward for his labors based on Australian conditions. He also looked in vain to the State for the tariff protection which other industries received.

In the past, Mr. Gill showed, research had successfully countered the growing cost of production due to the maintenance in other industries of Australian standards and conditions, and by promoting better methods of farming and introducing labor-saving machinery.

The engine, which weighs but 350 pounds complete, tests between 400 and 445 horsepower with the shaft turning 1200 revolutions a minute.

The idea of the engine grew out of trouble experienced with valve and crankshaft engines by George E. Franklin, Miles City, Mont., the inventor, while he was a final test Detroit during the war. He began working on the design in 1919, in which year he obtained his first patent.

The air-cooled cylinders, 16 of them, lie horizontally around an octagonal case, eight at each end. Two opposing cylinders are cast in a single barrel of aluminum alloy lined with steel.

On the inner side of the central section of the barrel is a slot through which a shaft and bearing deliver power from the piston rod to a spiral groove around a large cylindrical gear through which runs the propeller shaft.

The opposing pistons and rod connecting them are cast in one unit. At the center of the piston rod is attached the bearing shaft, which acts to the case groove. As one piston fires, its opposing piston is in compression and fires immediately after the completion of the power stroke of its mate, giving a shuttle-like action.

Behind the cylinder case is the gear case, the distributor, supercharger and carburetor. The engine is 48 inches long and 16% inches in diameter.

Explaining the advantages of the engine, Mr. Franklin says the first engine is the first to be recommended by the Canadian Government. Radiocasting is becoming an important matter in the political machinery of the country, and its fate is to be solved sometime during the next session of Parliament starting this autumn. The Commission will recommend either an all-government corporation such as now in operation in Great Britain, or more likely because of the proximity of the American propaganda. Another organization suggested the erection of powerful stations to issue propaganda of an imperialistic nature.

This brief presented by the All-Canadian Labor Congress is, on the outstanding recommendations yet given to the commission. Practically throughout the Dominion the results of the hearings have been to the effect that radiocasting remain on somewhat the same basis as today, with more power allowance for stations and more wavelengths for additional stations. There have been suggestions for government ownership, but this presented at the last sitting of the commission is the strongest in that line.

The Labor recommendations are not only because of their drastic government ownership basis, but on account of the present Labor regime now in power in Great Britain.

While the Radio Commission is now ready to draw up its recommendations for the Canadian Government regarding radiocasting control

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1 American Gas & E. ... 60 45

3 Am. Cities Gas ... 49 45

4 Am. Cities war ... 10 10

2 Am. Com. Pow. ... 28 22

1 Am. Com. Pow. ... 28 22

1 Am. Com. Oil ... 8 8

1 Am. Com. Oilfields ... 12 12

1 Am. Cyan. ... 66 62

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9 Am. Light & Tr. ... 294 282

1 Am. Nat. Gas ... 10 10

4 Am. Pow. ... 11 11

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1 Am. Pow. Suprav. ... 97 94

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 15, 1929

PUBLISHED BY  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board is constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor in composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbott, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

## EDITORIALS

### Wings That Stay Up

ROARING through the skies for ten and a quarter days—eclipsing by an astonishing margin the previous records for sustained flight—the Angelino has presented a new challenge to the aeronautical engineer. Loren W. Mendell and Roland Reinhart, circling their airplane overhead for more than 19,000 miles, have brought aviation to the point where days instead of hours are the measure of men's ability to remain aloft. The next step is the development of a type of aircraft power which will make such accomplishments possible without the necessity of refueling.

Aviation authorities have long looked forward to the development of a new fuel or application of existing fuels which will greatly increase the range of aircraft. The recent endurance flights, so greatly advanced by the performance at Culver City, Calif., indicate that flying can make its best contributions in the conquest of tremendous distances. It is possible that the improvement in the technic of refueling, and the development of commercial systems for its application, may greatly advance the present limits of practical flight. But refueling, at its best, could not compare with the possibilities of an airplane which could obtain similar results upon the basis of its own power.

Only a few years ago it was believed that the Diesel engine was far too heavy for use in airplanes. This type of motor has numerous advantages. Among them the cheapness of fuel oil as compared to gasoline and the smaller amount of fuel which would have to be carried. Engineering refinements during the past few months have resulted in a practical Diesel for airplane use. Although there is no immediate possibility of replacing the gasoline engine, the development of this new source of airplane power is a likely outcome to be watched with interest.

Perhaps the first real airplane duration flight should be credited to Wilbur Wright, who flew above France for nearly two and one-half hours in 1908. The dynamic progress of aviation in the two subsequent decades affords the promise that the achievement of the Angelino may be equaled by an airplane that will not need to refuel.

### Needless Age Limits

TWO views, from as diverse points of vantage as that of Dr. John J. Tigert before the recent convention of the National Education Association, and that of Henry Ford in an interview in the July Ladies' Home Journal, have perhaps a closer connection than is at first apparent.

Dr. Tigert, former United States Commissioner of Education, in speaking before the Atlanta meeting, pictured progress in adult education as resulting in a phenomenal growth and interest in education beyond the years of formal schooling. In his opinion, grown-up America's increasing inclination to go back to school is one of the present outstanding phases of educational development. The desire to learn, to progress through unfoldment of new ideas, has been commonly regarded as belonging to forward-looking youth, for whom achievement is, necessarily, ever ahead. The fact, therefore, that large numbers of adults are seeking to broaden their mental borders, shows a hopeful youthful-mindedness in preparing for greater usefulness as well as for an increase in culture.

### "Walking Shadows" in the Congo

A NEW understanding of the amazement and eagerness of an audience seeing the movies for the first time is depicted in a letter from C. R. Stegall of the Belgian Congo, in the heart of Africa. Mr. Stegall is connected with the Carson Industrial School, which is operated by the American Presbyterian Congo Commission.

In this letter, from which the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors of America, Inc., quote, Mr. Stegall tells an unusual story of a motion-picture theater in the Valley of the Kasai. A night in the dark of the moon is selected for the performance because in the tropics the moonlight is so brilliant as to seriously interfere with the showing of the pictures. The stage is outlined by two palm trees, between which is stretched a sheet sufficiently thin to allow the pictures to be seen from the back side as well as the front. In fact, Mr. Stegall says that far more people see them from the back than from the front. From the back the titles will, of course, appear reversed and so cannot be read, but none of the audience can read English, and so the titles are as intelligible from one side as from the other.

The audience of natives sits on the grass. It reaches far back into the jungle. Five years ago these people had never seen a motion picture. When the first one was thrown on the screen it meant nothing to them; it seemed to them to be simply a maze of shadows walking on the sheet. They called them "walking shadows," and the name has clung to them since. However, when Mr. Stegall was able to show them a film depicting animals which were familiar to them: a baboon, an elephant, a lion, a dog and a crocodile, they quickly recognized these familiar objects and, with this as a basis, they learned to "see" the pictures.

"Anyone," says Mr. Ford, "who keeps on learning not only remains young but becomes constantly more valuable." It is interesting to note that this view corresponds with a state-

ment which Mrs. Eddy made many years ago. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (page 246) she has written: "Except for the error of measuring and limiting all that is good and beautiful, man would enjoy more than threescore years and ten and still maintain his vigor, freshness and promise. . . . Each succeeding year unfolds wisdom, beauty, and holiness."

And now adult education, which leads to greater usefulness, is beginning in its own way to refute the belief in the necessity of an age limit. Readiness to learn, added to experience, not years, few or many, should measure the continued usefulness of the world's workers.

### Specific Versus Ad Valorem Duties

THERE are gratifying indications that the assurance given in behalf of President Hoover to the effect that he, owing nothing to the representatives of special interests for his nomination and election, and having therefore come to the White House unencumbered by political debts, would be independent of those who otherwise might influence legislation, was well founded. In virtually every previous revision of American tariff duties, whether by a Democratic or a Republican Congress, particular schedules have been dictated or insisted upon by wealthy contributors to the campaign funds of the victorious party. In many instances where the Chief Executive has been of the political faith of the dominant party he has permitted himself to be influenced, sometimes against his better judgment, by the wishes of those to whom he deemed himself indebted.

Fortunately, in the present instance, with a division between the Senate and House as to the economic advisability of making material changes in many of the existing schedules, there is being manifested, particularly in the Senate, that same quality of independent thought regarding the tariff which the President himself displays in all his deliberations and decisions on matters affecting public policy. While the hand of the machine and its manipulators is seen in the House bill drafted by the Ways and Means Committee and passed on to the Senate with the approval of the lower branch of Congress, it is gratifying to observe that in the Senate, backed by an increasingly strong public sentiment, there exist those with foresight and courage enough to challenge the program which had been arranged.

Two of the principal schedules regarding which differences exist are those covering wool and sugar imports. Against the objection of persons and newspapers in many sections of the country, it is proposed to increase tariff duties upon sugar imports, regardless of the fact, as has been shown in previous discussions of the subject, that a heavy additional burden would be placed upon millions of American consumers that a few producers might be benefited.

In the last sixty-two years, it appears, there have been seven revisions of the wool schedules. It is now proposed to make another revision. Despite the fact that but 35 per cent of the wool consumed in the United States under normal conditions is produced at home, there is not, it would seem, a popular demand for free wool. The flocks supply, in addition to wool, food equal in value to 63 per cent of the cost of the animals grown. So there is at least an indirect benefit to the public in subsidizing the industry.

But it is insisted by those who oppose the tariff proposed by the pending Hawley Bill that the practice heretofore followed of levying a specific duty upon wool imports be abandoned and that these duties be levied on an ad valorem basis. It is argued that the duty of thirty-one cents a pound, without reference to value, results in indefensible variations and in duties of such high ad valorem equivalents that they operate as a virtual embargo on coarser or lower-priced wools. Specific instances are cited to show that in the application of the specific duty the result, in importing scoured wool sold at the London wool auctions, has been the imposition of duties equal to 54 per cent if computed on an ad valorem basis.

The opportunity is now presented, while the Hawley Bill is being considered by the Senate Finance Committee, to adjust the inequalities complained of. It is apparent that the present schedule, in actual operation, is not designed to benefit the vast majority of the American people.

### Notes From Geneva

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whole countryside from turning out on a given night and causing a stampede, as has occurred occasionally. Mr. Stegall feels that his audiences are now ready to understand pictures of real educational value, such as will tell them stories of the great world beyond their jungles.

### Cows to Cars

TREMONT STREET, Boston, over which cows once strayed in their wanderings from the now historic Common to adjoining pastures, is at the present time providing municipal authorities with a major traffic problem. So great has the travel over this thoroughfare become that it is proposed to make it permanently a one-way street.

Protests from merchants along this avenue have brought students of local history into the controversy with evidence that Tremont Street furnished the townspeople with traffic problems a century or more ago when this ancient thoroughfare became at times seriously cluttered with cattle, carriages and carts, to the great annoyance of the people of that day.

In 1832, in order to relieve congestion and facilitate travel, it was proposed to extend Tremont Street to Roxbury, but similar objections to those now made were submitted, and it was some time before they were overcome. It was said of the extension that it proved "a great relief to Washington Street, which up to that period had been crowded with country teams."

Though traffic officers were unknown in those days, undoubtedly there were times when constables were called upon to exercise their authority in straightening out the tangles into which a cluster of easygoing cows can throw vehicular traffic. The push-carts, too, often were a source of traffic congestion early in the last century. Of the traffic rules, which were confined largely to the Common, one of the first stipulated that "no dry cattle, young cattle or horse, should be permitted there, and that only seventy cows and Elder Oliver's horse should graze, under penalty of a fine."

### The Doughnut Through 400 Years

NEWS comes from abroad that bakers throughout France are making ready to celebrate the quadricentennial of the doughnut. Four hundred years ago, it appears, the first doughnut, predecessor of the innumerable hosts of doughnuts that have since come and gone, came to enrich the world with its temporary presence. The news does not bring information to American readers relative to who made that doughnut, but it does at least suggest a tradition, subscribed to by the majority of French bakers, that the event occurred in 1529 and is incorporate in the glory of France. Presently the doughnut crossed the Channel, and then into the Atlantic, so that three nations are now united in sympathy by the quadricentennial. One is reminded also of Anglo-Saxon indebtedness by the present centenary of the bus in London. Mr. Shillibeer, who started the first London bus in 1829, was inspired by the Enterprise des Omnibus, which had started the preceding year in Paris.

Neither the modern bus nor the modern doughnut very closely resembles its ancestor. The original doughnut is said to have been shaped somewhat like a crescent. As everybody knows, a crescent has no hole in the middle. Throughout the United States a doughnut without a hole in the middle would hardly be regarded as a doughnut. It would be interesting to know who invented the hole; but this change in the personal appearance of the doughnut is of minor importance to the genealogist, and, in the perspective of 400 years, a mere episode in the history of the doughnut. One may even philosophize, having heard that there is a present tendency to make the hole smaller in order that the doughnuts may be more snugly packed in containers. One sees the hole in the doughnut as perhaps a symbol of expansiveness at a time when there was room enough for everybody and everything, and again as a symbol of contraction as the problem of room enough for everybody and everything became more pressing in benefit to the public in subsidizing the industry.

But it is insisted by those who oppose the tariff proposed by the pending Hawley Bill that the practice heretofore followed of levying a specific duty upon wool imports be abandoned and that these duties be levied on an ad valorem basis. It is argued that the duty of thirty-one cents a pound, without reference to value, results in indefensible variations and in duties of such high ad valorem equivalents that they operate as a virtual embargo on coarser or lower-priced wools. Specific instances are cited to show that in the application of the specific duty the result, in importing scoured wool sold at the London wool auctions, has been the imposition of duties equal to 54 per cent if computed on an ad valorem basis.

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### Notes From Geneva

OPPOSITE the entrance to the International Club at Geneva, which incidentally is the headquarters of the American Committee of the Geneva Institute of International Relations, and a favorite rendezvous of American visitors, is a scene of desolation and at the same time of considerable activity. The club windows face across the street to the rear of the American Episcopal Church, and the trim greenery which used to fill the space between church and palings has given place to the yawning foundations of a new parish room, which it is expected will be completed about the end of the year. The foundation stone was laid by the Rev. Nathaniel S. Thomas, bishop of the American Church of Europe, the pastor of the church, the Rev. Everett P. Smith, and the pastor of the English Church, the Rev. David F. McCready, assisting in the ceremony. Among the documents sealed into the stone were a Bible, a prayer book, a list of persons whose gifts had aided in the construction of the new edifice, and a copy of the Geneva religious weekly, *La Semaine Religieuse*. The new parish room will be nearly as large as the church itself and will be in the same Gothic style. The church was constructed in 1877 and the first stone was laid by a former President of the United States, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant.

Speaking of foundation stones, it is hoped that that of the new Secretariat of the League of Nations will be laid during the Assembly of the League in September. One of the effects of the removal of the Secretariat to the Ariana Park will be the displacing of the small zoological collection which has occupied one side of the ground to be taken. The suggestion is made that the animals shall be placed in the Bois de la Bâtie on the other side of the town, where there is a large open space, standing high among trees, and an artificial lake, which would lend themselves well to the purpose. If this were done it would be a pity not to use the opportunity to extend the collection and make it more in keeping with the importance of Geneva as an international center. Possibly an appeal to the members of the League of Nations would result in their sending specimens of their fauna, which would be of great interest to collect at this spot.

Basel has long had an excellent zoo, due in the first instance to the munificence of one of its citizens, and Zurich is now about to set up a collection. From the point of view of the rising generation such a possession is a valuable educational asset, and students in the art schools are enabled to make animal studies. Unfortunately, Geneva is only now beginning to get on its feet again financially, and is not in a position to follow the example of Zurich, which has allotted \$30,000 toward the new enterprise and has placed at the disposal of the local zoological society a large portion of the forest of Zurichberg, which will permit of future extensions. If governments would send gifts to a League of Nations Zoo, however, Geneva might soon have a collection worthy of the result.

An interesting gift has been made to Geneva recently by some citizens of Toledo, O., who presented an enlargement of a photograph of the American delegates to the Alabama Conference of 1872, to be hung in the Alabama Chamber of the Town Hall. Justice Waite, a former citizen of Toledo, was one of the group. The Alabama Chamber has a double claim to remembrance. The Convention of Geneva, establishing the fundamentals of the International Red Cross, was signed here in 1864, and in 1872 the Arbitration Tribunal met in the same chamber to settle the "Alabama Claims" which originated during the American War of Secession. During the war, the southern states, not being able to use their fleet owing to the blockading of their ports by the naval forces of the northern states, ordered vessels to be built secretly in England. These vessels, flying the flag of the southern states, nearly ruined the commerce of the Northern States. The most famous of them was the Alabama, commanded by Capt. Raphael Semmes, whose portrait hangs in the Alabama Chamber, who captured sixty-seven merchantmen and fishing boats. The Alabama was sunk in a fight

with the northern states frigate Kearsarge on June 19, 1864. After the war, the United States claimed damages against the British Government for the loss of trade through vessels built in England, and by the sentence rendered on Sept. 14, 1872, England had to pay the sum of \$15,500,000 in compensation. Americans visiting Geneva are always shown the Alabama Chamber and the various objects of historical interest it contains.

Geneva will soon be able to offer visitors the attraction of a visit to another historical building, for the Municipal Council has just taken the decision to purchase the house known as the "Délices," where Voltaire came to live in 1755. The house and grounds are in a district on the outskirts of the city which is rapidly being built over, and the property had, in fact, been purchased for building purposes. There was a general outcry, both in Switzerland and abroad, and the Geneva Council has certainly taken a popular decision in saving the place from destruction.

Voltaire himself described the "Délices" as "the palace of a philosopher with the gardens of Epicurus—a delicious retreat." Here he received illustrious guests from all over Europe, and in the annex to the villa, arranged as a theater, comedies were played by the most celebrated actors. "Tancrède" saw its origin there, and it was at the "Délices" that Voltaire wrote "Candide" and other masterpieces. Today, the old house has lost much of the charm it then possessed. The building itself remains among a few ancient chestnut trees, but it cannot compare with the handsome domain where Bonaparte and other distinguished visitors were received. Nevertheless, the house and park, which are to be opened to the public, will be worth a visit, and an open space will be saved in the midst of the spreading tentacles of the city.

The surrendering by the League of Nations of the lake properties which it was unable to utilize in exchange for the Ariana site, will provide a splendid extension of the park of Mon Repos, but the property is not being taken over until the beginning of September. Meanwhile the bathing place at the Pétrée du Lac, which was arranged last summer for the use of the staffs of the League of Nations and International Labor Office, and which it was thought would not be available this season, is still in use, much to the satisfaction of the staffs concerned. The city fathers are strongly opposed to this spot being maintained as a bathing place after the property becomes public, as they consider that the new bathing beach on the opposite shore, which is to take the place of the "Eaux Vives Plage," will meet requirements. Splendidly arranged beaches for sun and lake bathing are springing up all over Switzerland. Lausanne and Montreux have excellent establishments of this kind. The latest to be opened, however, is that at Lugano. This is situated in the Bay of Cassarate, between Lugano and Castagnola. There is a red wooden construction for shower baths, and next to these are the pavilions for shower baths.

Coire, or Chur, the capital of the Grisons, has inaugurated a new museum. The building stands in a fine old park. The big hall on the ground floor contains natural historical collections of the Canton and two beautiful reliefs of the Grisons and the Engadine. Mineralogy and geology are well represented. Various kinds of stones and crystals found in the different mountains of the Grisons are exhibited in glass cupboards. The first floor has collections from the "National Park." There, the visitor is attracted by fine birds of prey, wild animals, insectivora, and an interesting collection of eggs.

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